



CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

ANNUAL REPORT

on the work of the

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

1971



J. S. HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H., F.F.C.M.
Medical Officer of Health



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CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

*To the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
City of Stoke-on-Trent.*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report for 1971 which has been prepared on the lines indicated by the Department of Health and Social Security in Circular 1/72.

The Census return for April, 1971, showed a city population of 265,150. The Registrar General estimated the civil population at the middle of the year to be 263,610 a decrease of 7,190 compared to a decrease of 1,460 during the previous year.

During the year 4,294 births were registered compared to 4,090 in 1970. This gives a birth rate 16.2, higher than the 15.1 of 1970 and just above the rate for England and Wales (16.0).

The crude death rate for the City was 12.4 which is the same as the 12.4 for 1970. The 1971 rate for England and Wales was 11.6. When the standardising factor is applied the rate for the City becomes 15.5.

The Health Visitor Training Course at Keele University has been of very considerable advantage to us over the few years of its existence. Because of its proximity to the City we have been able to recruit suitable applicants up to the limit of the number of places available to us. This has meant an appreciable increase in the qualified Health Visiting staff. The training given at Keele is of very high standard and the additional members of staff so recruited have enabled us to improve considerably the amount of service we can give to the community in this field. I am pleased to report again that all our six students on the course were successful.

The Infant Mortality Rate has fallen to its lowest ever of 15.6 per 1,000 live births. The number of illegitimate births has risen again in 1971 following a substantial fall in 1970. It rose from 294 in 1970 to 316 in 1971, of whom 289 were surviving at the end of 1971. Of these only 42 were *not* in care of mother, parents or grandparents. Of the total 94 were born to mothers under 19 years of age i.e. approximately 30 per cent.

There was a dramatic rise from 6 in 1970 to 24 in 1971 of babies born to mothers up to the age of 16. One was born to a mother aged 14, 3 to mothers aged 15 and 20 to mothers aged 16 years. It is a matter for conjecture whether the increased publicity for sex education or for so-called permissiveness has had any effect on this.

Since 1st January, 1970 all birth notifications have been put on the computer. This has enabled us to commence a computerised immunisation and vaccination programme since 1st January, 1971 for Local Authority Clinics and from 1st March, 1971 for General Practices who wished to participate.

Under this system every child gets an appointment for immunisation at the appropriate time and date, with follow-up appointments automatically sent out at the proper date. Health Visitors are notified of those who do not attend. This is an oversimplification of the scheme since action on individual children depends on consents obtained, G.P. involvement and many other things.

The idea behind the scheme is to make all procedures as simple and as automatic as possible so that the protection rates amongst children are very greatly boosted. We do seem even in the first year to have increased the number of children immunised quite considerably.

The Social Services Act of 1970 caused the transfer on the 1st April, 1971 to the new Department of Social Services of a number of services previously supplied by this Department. These include the Home Help Service, Night-Sitter Service, the Day Nurseries and Child Minding Services, the Convalescent Service, the Mental Health Service including the Adult Training Centre and the Hostels.

The Education (Handicapped Children) Act of 1971 also caused the transfer of the Junior Training Centres (now Special Schools) from the Health to the Education Departments and also cut out completely the formal notification system to the Local Mental Health Authority (which was also the City Council) of children deemed to be subnormal and the requirement for the maintenance of a special register for them. This, at least, is an excellent thing.

I wish to congratulate Mr. E. E. Stephenson on his well deserved promotion to Deputy Director of Social Services and to record my thanks to him for his excellent work whilst in the Health Department and for his help and courtesy in all his long association with me.

I wish to record similar thanks and appreciation to all the staff who were transferred from our various services to the new Social Services Department or to the Education Department. I feel that we have not so much lost many personal friends and colleagues but have seen them transfer to a new sphere where we hope there will be even greater opportunities for them.

Figures relating to all these services are included for the first quarter of this year at least.

We were indeed sorry to see the transfer of these services to the control of other Departments, but we wish them well in the future. The new Social Services Department needs many more months to settle down and establish itself. No comparisons can possibly be valid for some time to come.

During this year the Health Visiting and District Nursing Staff have been working even more closely with general practices and an increased proportion have close liaison with doctors in their own surgeries and in Health Centres. Many of our District Nurses hold sessions in practices and in Health Centres at morning surgery times as well as at other times.

The number of patients referred to the District Nurses has increased again and the number of visits has gone up from 109,981 visits in 1970 to 115,329 visits in 1971. The increase is again mainly in visits to the elderly.

Last year I expressed the hope that the ambulance service was stabilising, but 1971 saw a rise by 2,700 in the number of patients carried with an increase of 23,650 miles run. Over half a million miles (537,322) were run to carry over an eighth of a million (129,677) patients.

The solid smokeless fuel position has improved during 1971 and there has been an increase in the number of smoke control areas in the city. Details are given later in the report. There is no doubt at all about the very marked improvement in the atmosphere over the city during the post war period. The City can now take its place amongst the cleanest industrial areas in the country.

Tremendous improvements in the environment have also taken place through the land reclamation schemes prepared by the City Architect, Planning and Reconstruction Officer's Department.

I would like to express my thanks to my colleagues in other departments of the corporation service, and to the Health Executive Council,

and Hospital Management Committee, the general medical practitioners and consultants of the area for their help and co-operation so readily given during the year. We seek to give and to receive full co-operation for this is vital to the proper functioning of the Health Department.

I again thank Dr. F. A. Smith, and Dr. R. Y. Keers, Chest Consultants, and Dr. E. Posner, Chief of the Chest Radiology Service for their excellent reports which are incorporated in this report.

Dr. F. A. Smith retired on the 30th November, 1971 after many years as Tuberculosis Officer for the Corporation and then as Consultant Chest Physician. He is a man of great skill and infinite caring for his patients. His work at the Chest Clinic has been unsurpassed and he very ably spear-pointed the attack on the scourge of tuberculosis in this district. He served the area with much distinction, and I and this department are very grateful to him for all his help. We wish him a speedy recovery to good health and a very happy retirement.

The help and support of my Chairmen, first for a short time Councillor Mrs. Gatensbury, then from May, Councillor the Reverend B. Shackleton, and of my Vice-Chairmen Councillor Davies and from May, Councillor Hammersley, are an inspiration and an encouragement to me and to the Department. Their knowledge, advice and obvious interest help us greatly. Most helpful too are the Chairmen of the various sub-committees to whom I also wish to express appreciation, as indeed to all members of the Health Committee.

It is not always realised or recognised how many hundreds of hours of their time in each year we require, nor how much help from their knowledge, wisdom and experience, we are so willingly given.

I gladly record again a sincere tribute to all the members of my staff who work so loyally and well and express my grateful thanks and acknowledgements of excellent service to the administrative, clerical, technical and medical staffs.

I am, My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

J. S. HAMILTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
79 LONDON ROAD,
STOKE-ON-TRENT,
ST4 7PZ.

August, 1971.

Health Committee at December, 1971

CHAIRMAN—

Councillor B. N. Shackleton

VICE-CHAIRMAN—

Councillor H. Hammersley

Alderman (Mrs.) J. Brotherton

Councillor (Mrs.) E. Beddow

Alderman (Mrs.) B. E. Meakin, M.B.E.

Councillor C. J. Bridgett

Councillor D. A. Brown

Councillor G. Clarke

Councillor K. Green

Councillor W. H. Griffiths

Councillor G. Hodgkinson

Councillor (Mrs.) M. E. Hughes

Councillor T. W. Price

Councillor W. Screen

Councillor (Mrs.) L. Smallwood

Councillor H. Travers

Councillor J. Worthington

SENIOR STAFF OF THE DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health,

JOSEPH STEWART HAMILTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.,
F.F.C.M.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health,

WILLIAM BARRINGTON WHISKER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Medical Officer (Maternal & Child Health)

MARY M. ESSEX LOPRESTI, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.O.G.

Medical Officers in Department (Maternal & Child Health)

ANNA MARY WALSH, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

GWENDOLINE TURNER, M.B., Ch.B. (Resigned 31st March, 1971)

GORDON CLARKE, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., M.B., Ch.B.

Chest Consultant (Part Time),

FREDERICK ALAN SMITH, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Resigned 30th Nov., 1971).

Chief Public Health Inspector,

F. COLBERT, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Ambulance Officer,

F. E. S. JONES, O.St.J., F.I.A.O., F.I.C.A.P.

Senior Mental Health Officer,

E. E. STEPHENSON, A.A.P.S.W. (Transferred to Social Services 1st April, 1971).

Public Analyst,

R. S. HATFULL, F.R.I.C., F.R.S.H.

Chief Clerk,

A. J. PLIMBLEY

PART 1.
VITAL STATISTICS
AREA AND POPULATION

Following the report of the Boundary Commission the area of the City was increased with effect from the 1st April, 1965, the increased area of the City being 22,949 acres. It is 10 miles long, and in no part more than 5 miles wide. About 150 acres are covered with water.

The Registrar General gives the civilian population of the City as 263,610 at the middle of 1971. This figure is a decrease of 7,190 on the figure supplied by the Registrar General for the previous year.

The Registrar General in his Report on the Census, 1961, gave the population figure as 265,306.

The populations at the Census periods were as follows:—

1911	1921 (Extended Area)	1931	1951	1961
234,534	267,647	276,639	275,115	265,306

Table 1—Areas, Population in Wards at Census

Area	Acreage	POPULATION					Persons per acre	
		1951		1961				
		Persons	Persons	Males	Females			
Ward Nos.								
1 Goldenhill/Tunstall	..	1,128	11,132	10,115	4,941	5,174	9.0	
2 Tunstall	..	444	11,838	9,580	4,575	5,005	21.6	
3 Packmoor/Chell	..	1,708	12,603	14,580	7,236	7,344	8.5	
4 Longport/Burslem	..	561	10,035	6,743	3,223	3,520	12.0	
5 Burslem	..	417	11,302	9,747	4,643	5,104	23.4	
6 Burslem	..	624	10,750	6,963	3,416	3,547	11.2	
7 Norton/Smallthorne	..	1,201	9,969	13,078	6,492	6,586	10.9	
8 Sneyd Green/Milton	..	860	9,883	11,756	5,682	6,074	13.7	
9 Hanley	..	649	13,823	10,176	4,940	5,236	15.7	
10 Hanley	..	424	11,667	8,399	4,068	4,331	19.8	
11 Milton/Abbey Hulton	..	870	13,390	11,874	5,896	5,978	13.6	
12 Hartshill/Basford	..	637	11,969	10,985	5,206	5,779	17.2	
13 Hanley/Shelton	..	488	12,845	9,537	4,622	4,915	19.5	
14 Hanley	..	424	12,472	9,190	4,510	4,680	21.7	
15 Hartshill/Penkhull	..	489	13,073	10,747	5,115	5,632	22.0	
16 Bucknall	..	1,596	5,328	19,306	9,667	9,639	12.1	
17 Stoke	..	525	10,930	9,833	4,772	5,061	18.7	
18 Trent Vale/Trentham	..	2,086	9,674	12,782	6,259	6,523	6.1	
19 Fenton	..	970	10,839	8,478	4,077	4,401	8.7	
20 Longton	..	1,353	13,026	17,120	8,463	8,657	12.7	
21 Fenton	..	715	9,680	8,156	3,977	4,179	11.4	
22 Longton	..	558	13,167	10,228	4,873	5,355	18.3	
23 Longton	..	1,252	11,960	11,012	5,411	5,601	8.8	
24 Meir	..	1,230	13,760	14,921	7,335	7,586	12.1	
TOTALS	..	21,209	275,115*	265,306	129,399	135,907	12.5	

* Estimated population in Wards given for 1951 as the number of wards was reduced in May, 1955 from 28 to 24.

The distribution of the population over the whole area at the time of the 1901 Census averaged 18.6 persons per acre, during the year 1911, 21.0 persons per acre, and in 1921, 22.0 persons per acre. The number of persons per acre for the extended City in 1931 was 13.05, in 1951 12.98 and the 1961 Census shews it to be 12.5. The extended boundaries now give us 12.04 per acre.

INHABITED HOUSES

The number of inhabited houses at the Census of 1931 for the City was 58,687, in 1951 it was 74,278, and the census for 1961 was 84,664.

The estimated number of inhabited houses at the end of 1971 is 96,073.

During the year 1971, 1,140 dwellings were certified for habitation; 445 dwellings were built by the Corporation, and 695 dwellings were built by private owners; 416 houses were demolished.

Table 2.—Population in Existing Wards

Ward		Estimated Population Middle of 1971
1	Goldenhill/Tunstall	10,707
2	Tunstall	10,243
3	Packmoor/Chell ..	9,665
4	Longport/Burslem ..	11,629
5	Burslem	10,363
6	Burslem	11,696
7	Norton	9,418
8	Sneyd Green/Milton	9,975
9	Hanley/Shelton ..	12,858
10	Hanley	10,450
11	Milton/Abbey Hulton	13,580
12	Hartshill/Basford ..	10,497
13	Stoke	8,212
14	Hanley	8,121
15	Bucknall	9,190
16	Bucknall	11,994
17	Penkhull/Trent Vale	12,978
18	Trentham	9,058
19	Fenton	13,843
20	Longton	11,727
21	Fenton	7,508
22	Longton	12,621
23	Longton	15,597
24	Meir	11,680
TOTAL		263,610

RATEABLE VALUE

The rateable value of the City for the purposes of the General Rate at 31st March, 1971 was £10,374,464 compared with £10,246,838 at 1st April, 1970.

On 31st March, 1971 the product of 1p Rate was £101,280 compared with £42,200 (1d.) at 1st April, 1970.

BIRTHS

There were 4,294 births registered and allotted to the City in 1971 giving a birth rate of 16.2 per 1,000 of the population.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for births (0.99 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 16.0 per 1,000 of the population.

The rate for England and Wales was 16.0.

The recorded rate is 1.1 higher than in 1970.

The ratio of births of males to births of females during the year was 942 to 1,000. For the year 1970 the ratio was 938 to 1,000.

The natural increase of population, that is excess of births over deaths was 1,024. In the previous year it was 850, a difference of 174, the number of births registered being 204 more than in 1970 and the number of deaths 114 less.

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Of the total births, 316 or 7.36 per cent., were illegitimate, compared with 283 or 6.91 per cent. in the previous year. It should be noted that 112 remained in the care of both parents giving a relatively stable family background to these children. The illegitimacy rate for England and Wales for 1971 was 8.0 per cent. i.e. 80 per 1,000 live births.

STILL BIRTHS

Under the Notification of Births Act, all still-births must be notified to the Medical Officer of Health. 75 were notified during the year under the Act, and of these 2 were attended by a midwife, and 73 took place in an institution.

The number registered during the twelve months ending 31st December was 74.

Taking the number of still-births that occurred in 1971 as 74 it is equal to 1.74 per cent. of the total births. In 1970, there were 78 still-births equal to 1.90 per cent.

VITAL STATISTICS

					1970	1971
Live Births	..	..	..	..	4,090	4,294
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	..	..	..	..	15.1	16.2
Still-births	..	..	..	..	78	74
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..	18.7	16.9
Total live and still-births	..	..	..	..	4,168	4,368
Infant deaths	..	..	..	..	81	67
Total infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	19.8	15.6
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	19.07	13.7
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	..	..	..	..	0.73	1.86
Neo Natal Rate	..	..	..	..	13.4	12.1
Perinatal death rate	..	..	..	..	29.7	24.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	..	..	..	6.9	7.3
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	..	..	..	..	3	2
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births	..	..	..	..	0.71	0.45

Table 3

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1961 to 1971

Year	BIRTHS		Total Deaths registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the district	
	Uncorrected Number	Nett Number	Rate	Number	Rate	of Non-residents registered in the district	of Residents not registered in the district	At all ages
							Under 1 yr of age	Rate per 1000 net Births
1961	265,800	5,578	4,260	16.0	3,804	14.3	752	170
1962	266,130	5,804	4,459	16.7	3,842	14.4	940	179
1963	266,110	5,902	4,348	16.3	3,492	13.1	606	163
1964	263,910	6,262	4,480	16.9	3,683	13.9	835	143
1965	276,630	6,438	4,490	16.2	3,901	14.1	919	164
1966	276,300	6,411	4,398	15.9	4,027	14.7	962	182
1967	275,730	6,652	4,431	16.0	3,855	13.9	973	158
1968	273,040	7,046	4,483	16.4	4,040	14.7	1,037	170
1969	272,260	7,247	4,223	15.5	3,987	14.6	1,005	161
1970	270,800	7,201	4,090	15.1	4,331	15.9	1,091	144
1971	263,610	7,558	4,294	16.2	4,131	15.6	1,040	179

Table 4

Showing the number of Births, Birth Rate, number of Deaths, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate in each of the 24 Wards.

WARD	No. of Births registered	Birth Rate	No. of Deaths registered	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate	I.M.R. 10 year average
1	147	13.7	210	19.6	20	27
2	128	12.4	151	14.7	23	21
3	154	16.0	102	10.5	13	24
4	168	14.4	152	13.0	—	19
5	216	20.8	145	13.8	9	16
6	174	14.9	149	12.7	11	21
7	149	15.8	99	10.5	33	19
8	152	15.2	94	9.4	6	12
9	216	16.8	189	14.6	18	23
10	148	14.1	128	12.2	—	20
11	177	13.0	161	11.8	16	16
12	140	13.3	132	12.3	14	14
13	117	14.2	88	10.7	17	21
14	144	17.7	127	15.6	27	20
15	171	18.6	118	12.8	11	21
16	256	21.3	78	6.5	19	23
17	172	13.2	164	12.6	23	21
18	174	19.1	118	13.0	—	21
19	245	17.6	151	10.9	24	16
20	180	15.3	144	12.2	16	16
21	174	23.1	100	13.3	17	19
22	225	17.8	168	13.7	17	21
23	312	20.0	166	10.6	12	15
24	155	13.2	136	11.6	19	17
Whole City	4,294	16.2	3,270	12.4	15.6	18

Table 5

Birth Rate, Death Rate and Infantile Mortality Rate for the whole City since Federation.

	Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infantile Mortality Rate
1911	31.3	19.6	203
1912	31.2	15.9	128
1913	31.9	18.7	169
1914	31.6	17.4	144
1915	26.9	18.4	147
1916	23.9	16.8	126
1917	20.8	16.5	116
1918	22.3	20.3	111
1919	22.5	16.2	111
1920	30.9	12.8	98
1921	29.0	14.8	134
1922	25.9	14.3	115
1923	24.6	12.7	93
1924	23.7	13.5	101
1925	22.9	13.5	106
1926	21.7	12.5	101
1927	21.2	13.4	99
1928	19.6	11.7	87
1929	19.0	15.1	105
1930	19.9	11.7	70
1931	18.8	13.1	100
1932	17.2	12.1	88
1933	16.2	12.9	89
1934	16.7	11.7	85
1935	16.6	12.3	83
1936	16.8	12.4	74
1937	16.7	13.1	81
1938	16.4	11.3	52
1939	16.3	12.3	61
1940	17.0	13.2	61
1941	17.5	12.4	63
1942	18.9	11.9	49
1943	20.6	12.7	62
1944	21.4	11.6	51
1945	19.8	11.9	50
1946	22.2	12.1	55
1947	23.5	12.1	61
1948	20.0	10.7	42
1949	18.7	11.5	34
1950	17.0	11.4	43
1951	15.8	12.9	33
1952	16.4	11.3	28
1953	16.4	10.9	28
1954	15.6	11.0	33
1955	15.3	11.4	31
1956	15.6	11.1	27
1957	15.8	11.5	30
1958	16.1	11.2	26
1959	15.6	10.3	21
1960	15.5	10.9	25
1961	16.0	12.1	29
1962	16.7	11.5	22
1963	16.3	11.4	19
1964	16.9	11.3	16
1965	16.2	11.3	19
1966	15.9	11.7	18
1967	16.0	11.0	22
1968	16.4	11.6	18
1969	15.5	11.5	21
1970	15.1	12.4	19
1971	16.2	12.4	15

Table 6

Vital Statistics compared with those of England and Wales over a period of five years, and the natural increase for Stoke-on-Trent.

	Death Rate		Birth Rate		Infantile Mortality Rate		Natural Increase in Population, Stoke-on-Trent
	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	Stoke-on-Trent	England and Wales	
1967	11.0	11.2	16.0	17.2	22	18	1,391
1968	11.6	11.9	16.4	16.9	18	18	1,309
1969	11.5	11.9	15.5	16.3	21	18	1,080
1970	12.4	11.7	15.1	16.0	19	18	706
1971	12.4	11.6	16.2	16.0	15	18	1,024

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the City during the year 1971 was 4,131. Of the total deaths, 2,541 occurred in public institutions in the district. If the deaths of non-residents which occurred in the district be excluded and the deaths of residents which occurred beyond the district be included the net deaths belonging to the district is 3,270 (1,739 males and 1,531 females), and the death rate 12.4 per 1,000.

When the Registrar General's Comparability Factor for deaths (1.26 for Stoke-on-Trent) is applied to the recorded rate it becomes 15.6 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.6.

The death rate of 12.4 per 1,000 is the same as that for 1970.

**PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH
REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR**

					1971	1970
Tubercular Diseases (all forms)	..	..	..	..	25	22
Congenital Debility and Malformation, etc., including Premature Birth	..	..	..	..	56	57
Bronchitis	..	..	..	..	175	215
Pneumonia	..	..	..	..	200	238
Organic Heart Disease, etc.	..	..	..	..	668	916
Cancer	..	..	..	..	665	647
Violence	..	..	..	..	147	117
Nephritis and Bright's Disease	..	..	..	..	12	9
Influenza	..	..	..	..	10	78

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL ZYMATIC DISEASES

					1971	1970
Smallpox	..	..	..	..	0	0
Enteric	..	..	..	..	0	0
Diphtheria	..	..	..	..	0	0
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	0	0
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	..	0	0
Measles	..	..	..	..	0	1
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under two years of age)	..				1	1

Lead Poisoning

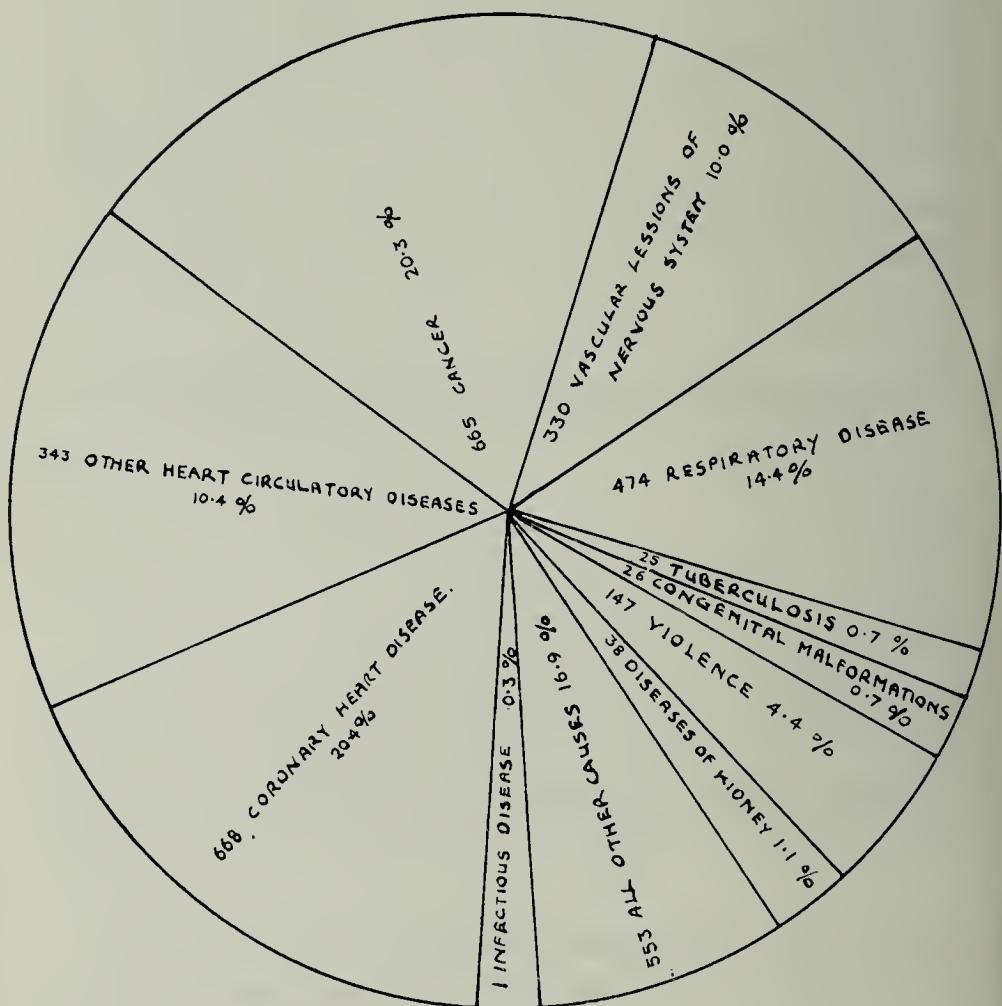
No deaths from lead poisoning have occurred since 1950.

Cancer

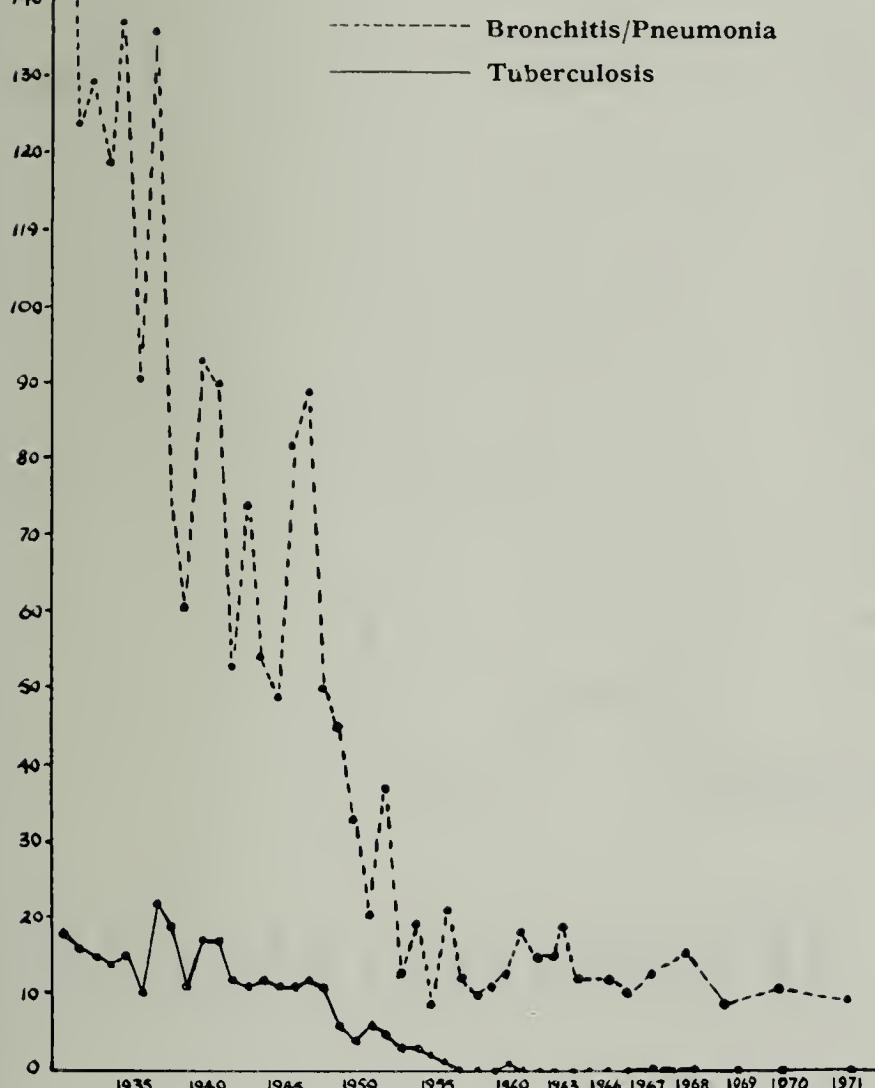
The total number of deaths from cancer was 665 an increase of 18 from the previous year. This is equal to a death rate of 2.52 and in England and Wales the rate was 2.395 per thousand population.

Proportion of Deaths from principal causes 1971

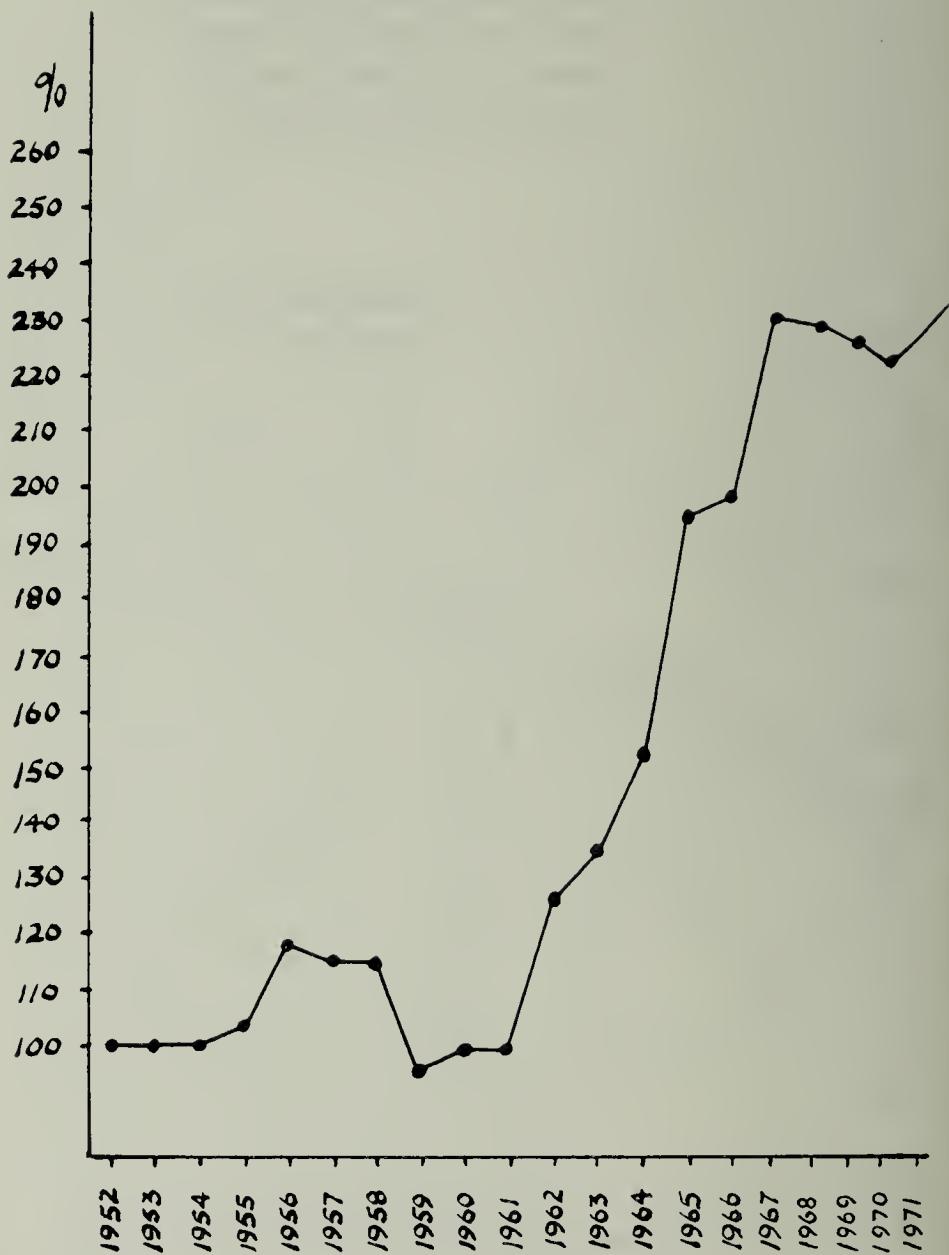
Total Deaths 3,270



Deaths from Bronchitis/Pneumonia
and Tuberculosis (all forms)
Infants 1-4 years inclusive
years 1931-1971 inclusive



Illegitimacy 1952 - 1971
Year 1952 shewn as 100%



ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS
Percentage to total live Births

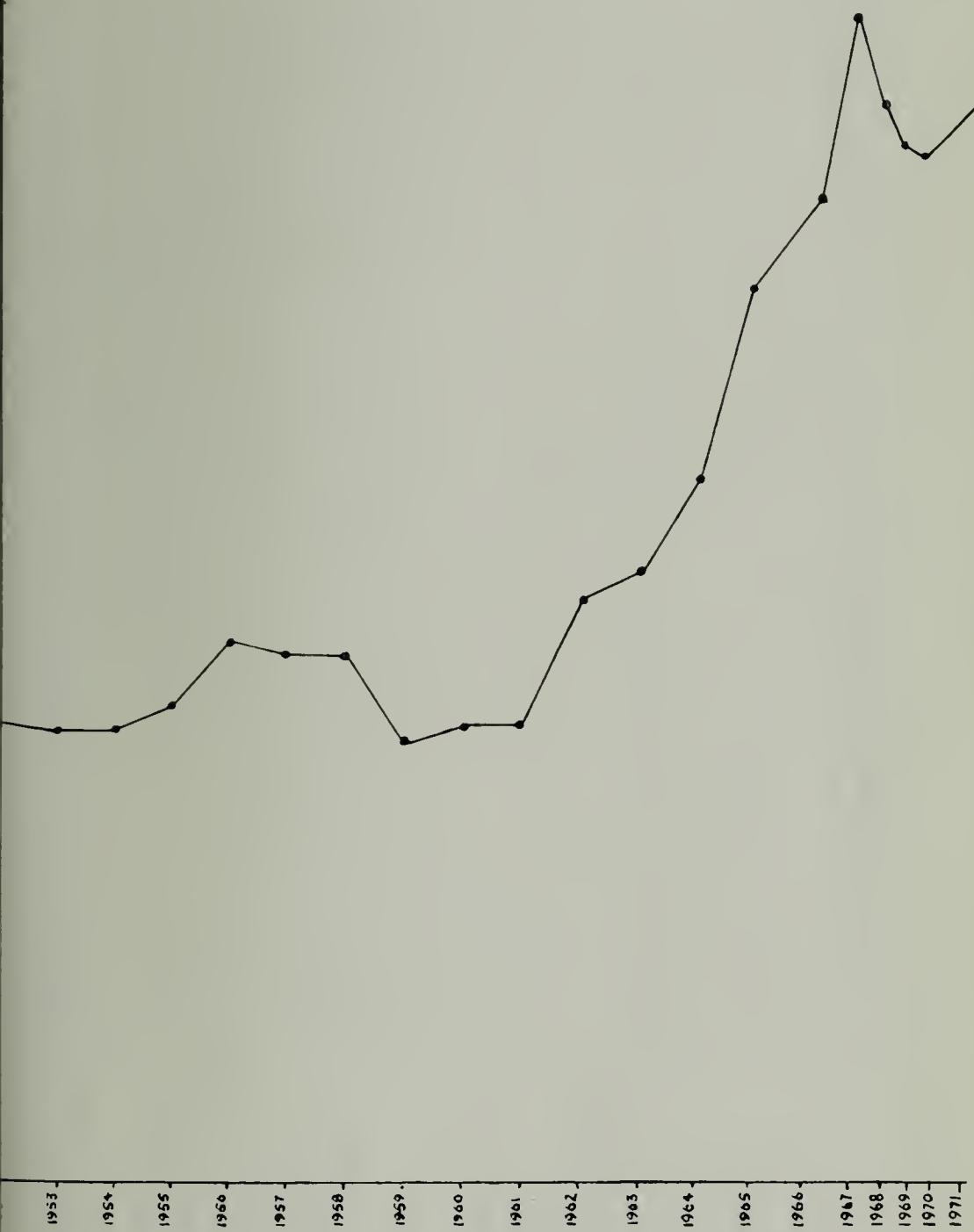


Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1971

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1971—*continued*

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1971—*continued*

Causes of Death	W A R D S												Net deaths at the subjoined ages of "Residents," whether occurring within or without the district												Total Deaths whether of "Residents" or Non- Residents" in Institutions in the District																		
	21			22			23			24			All ages			under 1 year			1			2 to 4 years			5 to 14 years			5 to 24 years			25 to 44 years			45 to 64 years			65 to 74 years			75 years and over			
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F										
Cholera						
Typhoid fever						
Bacillary dysentery and amoebiasis						
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases						
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Other tuberculosis, including late effects						
Plague						
Diphtheria						
Whooping cough						
Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever						
Meningococcal infection						
Acute poliomyelitis						
Smallpox						
Measles						
Typhus and other rickettsioses						
Malaria						
Syphilis and its sequelae						
All other infective and parasitic diseases						
Malignant neoplasm—stomach	5	4	2	4	3	5	1	64	42					
Malignant neoplasm—lung, bronchus	2	8	3	7	2	7	1	129	21					
Malignant neoplasm—breast	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malignant neoplasm—uterus						
Leukaemia						
Other malignant neoplasms, including lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	5	5	6	9	3	11	4	6	151	148	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Benign neoplasms of unspecified nature						
Diabetes mellitus						
Aminoacides and other nutritional deficit						
Endocrine, nutritional & metabolic dis.						
Anaemias						
Disease of blood/blood forming organs						
Mental disorders						
Meningitis						
Diseases of nervous system & sense organs						
Active rheumatic fever						
Chronic rheumatic heart disease						

Table 7—Causes of, and Ages at Death, during the year 1971—*continued*

Causes of Death	WARDS												Total deaths whether of "Residents" or "Non-Residents" in Institutions in the District																																			
	21			22			23			24			All ages			under 1 year			1			2 to 4 years			5 to 14 years			15 to 24 years			25 to 34 years			35 to 44 years			45 to 54 years			55 to 64 years			65 to 74 years			75 years and over		
	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M	M	F	M									
Hypertensive disease	1	2	1	1	1	1	18	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ischaemic heart disease	11	11	12	13	29	8	16	11	141	290	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other forms of heart disease	1	1	6	5	6	2	1	6	2	58	80	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Cerebrovascular disease	3	3	1	6	5	9	17	5	139	191	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Other diseases of the circulatory system	6	3	7	11	4	9	3	8	137	206	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—			
Influenza							
Pneumonia							
Bronchitis, emphysema							
Asthma							
Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	15	15	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peptic ulcer						
Appendicitis							
Intestinal obstruction and hernia							
Cirrhosis of liver							
Other diseases of the digestive system	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10	15	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nephritis and nephrosis						
Hyperplasia of prostate						
Other diseases of the genito-urinary system						
Abortion						
Other complications of pregnancy, child-birth and puerperium						
Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue						
Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue						
Congenital anomalies						
Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic hypoxic conditions						
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	21	5	21	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1	2	3	1	3	1	1	3	20	32	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle accidents	1	3	1	2	1	1	—	—	29	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other accidents	4	2	2	1	1	2	1	2	32	41	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	2	1	—	2	1	—	14	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other external causes	—	1	2	—	1	—	2	—	14	6	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	55	45	81	87	87	79	74	62	1,739	1,531	41	33	1	2	—	2	9	6	17	7	53	45	582	303	580	396	456	737	1,309	1,456	737	1,232	1,232													

Table 8

Deaths from Bronchitis/Pneumonia and
Tuberculosis (all forms)

Year	Population	1 to 4 Years					
		Bronchitis/Pneumonia			Tuberculosis		
		Notifi-cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000	Notifi-cations	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000
1960	270,200	28	13	0.04	3	1	—
1961	265,800	39	18	0.06	1	—	—
1962	266,130	23	15	0.05	7	—	—
1963	266,110	49	15	0.05	4	—	—
1964	263,910	28	20	0.07	8	—	—
1965	276,630	32	12	0.04	5	—	—
1966	276,300	29	13	0.04	1	—	—
1967	275,730	23	11	0.03	1	—	—
1968	273,040	9	14	0.05	3	—	—
1969	272,260	—	10	0.03	7	—	—
1970	270,800	—	15	0.05	2	—	—
1971	263,610	—	10	0.03	2	—	—
45 to 65 Years							
1960	270,200	21	76	0.28	50	17	0.06
1961	265,800	41	76	0.28	46	22	0.08
1962	266,130	27	93	0.34	35	16	0.06
1963	266,110	27	97	0.36	29	15	0.05
1964	263,910	17	80	0.30	54	9	0.03
1965	276,630	13	104	0.37	39	12	0.04
1966	276,300	15	113	0.40	34	14	0.05
1967	275,730	6	78	0.28	34	13	0.04
1968	273,040	11	79	0.28	30	12	0.04
1969	272,260	—	68	0.24	15	10	0.03
1970	270,800	—	114	0.42	36	10	0.03
1971	263,610	—	64	0.24	23	11	0.04
65 Years and over							
1960	270,200	36	229	0.84	21	16	0.05
1961	265,800	90	179	0.67	12	20	0.07
1962	266,130	61	260	0.97	13	17	0.06
1963	266,110	51	245	0.92	22	12	0.04
1964	263,910	61	217	0.82	20	20	0.07
1965	276,630	33	230	0.83	18	16	0.05
1966	276,300	60	307	1.11	19	15	0.05
1967	275,730	57	210	0.76	19	10	0.03
1968	273,040	93	308	1.12	14	17	0.06
1969	272,260	—	257	0.94	20	12	0.04
1970	270,800	—	319	1.18	24	11	0.04
1971	263,610	—	289	1.09	11	14	0.05

PART 2

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

INFECTIOUS AND INFECTIVE DISEASES

Scarlet Fever

Number of cases notified	..	..	..	..	35
Number of cases removed to hospitals	..	..	..	..	—
Percentage of cases removed	..	..	..	..	—
Number of cases in which diagnosis was confirmed	..	..	..	..	35
Number of deaths	..	..	..	..	—
Case fatality per cent.	..	..	..	..	—

The attack rate for the City during the year was 0.13 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate for the City during 1971 was 0.0.

Diphtheria

For the twentieth year in succession, there have been no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the City.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever

No cases have been notified during the year.

Arrangements have been made for the inoculation against Enteric Fever, free of charge.

Smallpox

During the year no cases of smallpox occurred.

Erysipelas

There were no cases notified during the year. There were no deaths. In 1970 no cases were notified and no deaths.

Meningococcal Meningitis

There were 2 cases notified as Meningococcal Meningitis during the year. There were no deaths during the year.

Encephalitis

There were no cases of the above disease notified during the year.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis

There were no cases notified during the year.

Dysentery

There were 303 cases of Dysentery notified during the year, all of which were confirmed bacteriologically.

Malaria

There were no cases notified during the year.

Pemphigus Neonatorum

There were no cases of Pemphigus Neonatorum notified during the year.

Measles

Measles was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939 and during 1971, there were 274 cases notified.

There were no deaths during 1971.

Whooping Cough

There were no deaths from Whooping Cough during the year.

This disease was made compulsorily notifiable in the latter months of 1939 and during 1971 there were 95 cases notified as compared to 164 in 1970.

FOOD POISONING

NUMBER OF NOTIFICATIONS (Suspected - Not Proven)

1st Quarter	..	5
2nd Quarter	..	5
3rd Quarter	..	16
4th Quarter	..	14
	..	—
Total	..	40
	..	—

PROOF DIFFERENTIATION

Proof differentiation between cross infection and food poisoning proved once again most elusive. Many different salmonella serotypes were isolated from sporadic and family outbreaks.

The maintenance of good standards of personal hygiene and of kitchen hygiene, and the proper cooking and storage of cooked foods, are the most important means of preventing the continuance of such a large number of cases of food borne diseases. Salmonellosis is now becoming an almost endemic menace in this country. Really good standards would remove it from our midst. The rules are simple and easily carried out. Talks are available by experts on our staff. Leaflets and posters are given free, and college-run courses in Food Hygiene are available. It is a sad reflection that so little advantage is taken in this area of these things which could so easily greatly reduce the burden of such illness on the community.

Laboratory Investigation of Food Poisoning and Dysentery Cases, and Suspected Cases, and Routine Checks of Food Handlers

	Years	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cases of Dysentery Notified	143	233	188	336	303
Number of Positive Dysentery Cases (confirmed by Public Health Laboratory)	146	115	150	203	96
Corrected Notifications of Food Poisoning	27	20	62	20	13
Pathological samples taken	2,283	1,977	4,163	3,270	2,068
Pathological samples positive		272	241	716	807	194

Laboratory Examination of Suspected Foodstuffs

During the year there were submitted to the Public Analyst for laboratory examination 8 specimens of food which were implicated in cases of food borne disease or were suspected of being capable of causing disease or which were unfit for human food.

Table 9. Pulmonary Tuberculosis

Deaths, Death Rate & Notification. Years 1915-1971

Year	No. of Notifications	No. of Deaths TOTAL	under one	1-2	2-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Death Rate
1971	63	25	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	14	.094
1970	70	22	--	--	--	--	--	1	10	11	.081
1969	62	22	--	--	--	--	--	2	9	11	.080
1968	65	29	--	--	--	--	--	1	11	17	.106
1967	83	23	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	10	.083
1966	65	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	15	.101
1965	87	28	--	--	--	--	--	--	12	16	.101
1964	116	28	--	--	--	--	--	2	7	19	.106
1963	86	28	--	--	--	--	--	2	15	11	.105
1962	94	33	--	--	--	--	--	1	2	14	.123
1961	90	42	--	--	--	--	--	2	20	20	.157
1960	121	32	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	16	.118
1959	120	33	--	--	--	--	--	4	12	17	.122
1958	163	48	--	--	--	--	--	1	7	21	.247
1957	178	37	--	--	--	--	--	--	5	15	.136
1956	267	59	--	--	--	--	--	--	11	30	.216
1955	337	73	--	--	--	--	--	1	15	38	.266
1954	297	74	--	--	--	--	--	4	15	45	.266
1953	297	94	--	--	--	--	--	4	21	42	.380
1952	314	95	--	--	--	1	--	9	27	34	.349
1951	281	119	--	--	1	--	--	8	34	58	.436
1950	258	140	--	--	--	1	6	45	63	25	.508
1949	422	156	--	2	--	--	21	52	60	21	.568
1948	264	150	1	1	2	--	17	42	68	19	.548
1947	317	144	--	1	1	--	19	45	63	15	.533
1946	296	165	1	1	--	1	21	59	63	19	.621
1945	281	151	1	2	1	3	21	59	52	12	.600
1944	290	160	--	--	2	2	27	45	70	14	.639
1943	264	184	1	1	--	2	33	59	65	23	.734
1942	338	180	1	1	--	1	29	69	69	10	.704
1941	377	210	1	--	1	9	46	68	77	8	.812
1940	339	188	--	--	1	2	37	59	80	9	.725
1939	323	203	--	--	--	2	37	66	79	19	.750
1938	375	181	2	--	1	--	31	64	67	16	.670
1937	458	218	1	1	2	3	39	82	83	7	.800
1936	511	200	--	--	1	5	39	60	74	21	.730
1935	466	244	1	3	--	3	38	89	95	15	.890
1934	501	229	1	1	2	2	50	82	73	18	.830
1933	467	242	1	2	1	2	48	91	78	19	.880
1932	582	235	1	1	2	3	45	81	92	10	.840
1931	604	271	2	--	1	7	45	97	111	8	.980
1930	576	281	--	--	5	9	55	103	100	9	1.010
1929	627	289	1	5	5	15	61	109	84	9	1.040
1928	524	261	3	5	8	9	47	94	85	10	0.930
1927	411	293	4	4	4	12	60	111	97	7	1.060
1926	406	275	3	8	8	10	61	86	93	6	1.000
1925	451	275	--	3	5	14	57	102	90	4	0.990
1924	354	254	--	3	1	11	56	91	87	5	0.910
1923	390	267	2	1	--	8	61	112	78	5	0.960
1922	452	294	2	2	6	18	56	112	89	9	1.060
1921	491	292	1	4	1	10	68	115	85	8	1.180
1920	587	260	1	2	4	13	53	118	65	4	1.040
1919	742	283	3	2	1	22	59	109	77	10	1.180
1918	606	325	6	3	9	34	64	132	73	4	1.560
1917	501	330	1	5	8	24	64	133	91	4	1.530
1916	580	326	2	3	10	27	49	123	102	10	1.480
1915	686	293	3	--	6	14	56	122	83	9	1.300

Table 10.—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1971

DISEASE	WARDS																								Public Institutions
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
Scarlet Fever ..	4	—	5	1	3	—	6	1	—	2	4	4	1	2	1	2	—	1	2	—	1	1	1	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	—	5	9	—	—	4	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1	4	10	9	3	16	4
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles
Diphtheria and Membraneous Group
Dysentery
Meningococcal Infection
Pneumonia, Primary
Pneumonia, Broncho
Pneumonia, Influenza
Smallpox
Encephalitis Infective
Encephalitis Post-Infectious
Enteric Fever
Para-Typhoid B.
Erysipelas
Food Poisoning
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	7	6	1	3	2	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia
Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Penphigus
Malaria
Chicken Pox
Infective Jaundice
Leptospirosis
TOTALS	78	42	28	12	36	27	21	62	26	24	187	9	11	18	27	67	7	10	17	29	22	22	35	3

Table 10—Cases of Infectious Diseases notified during the year 1971—continued

DISEASE	Total all ages	under 1 year	1 and under 2 years	2 and under 5 years	5 and under 15 years	15 and under 25 years	25 and under 45 years	45 and under 65 years	65 and under 75 years	75 years and over	Removed to Hospital
Scarlet Fever ..	35	1	—	8	24	2	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ..	95	11	10	33	41	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ..	274	14	36	112	104	7	1	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Membranous Group ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Primary ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Broncho ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia, Influenza ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Infective ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis Post-Infectious ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Para-Typhoid B.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ..	49	—	—	—	5	1	4	2	—	—	—
Other Forms of Tuberculosis ..	7	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pemphigus ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ..	39	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	—	—	—
Leptospirosis ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	844	43	63	208	261	75	107	62	19	6	—

TUBERCULOSIS STATISTICS

57 new cases of Pulmonary and 6 cases of other forms of Tuberculosis were notified in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations.

There were 25 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, which is equal to a death rate of 0.094 per 1,000; in 1970 there were 22 deaths and death rate of 0.081. In 1971 the death rate for England and Wales was 0.051 per 1,000 (Males 0.038; Females 0.013).

There were no deaths from forms of Tuberculosis other than Pulmonary. In 1970 there were no deaths. In 1971 the death rate for England and Wales was 0.008 (Males 0.005; Females 0.003).

The total death rate from all forms of Tuberculosis was 0.094 per 1,000 compared with 0.059 in England and Wales.

TUBERCULOSIS IN 1971

by

DR. R. Y. KEERS, Consultant Chest Physician

During 1971 there were 63 patients within the City notified as suffering from tuberculosis. 57 had respiratory tuberculosis, while the remaining six had non-respiratory forms of the disease.

The total figures, which include 11 cases of respiratory tuberculosis notified posthumously, are set out in Table 11, with the corresponding figures for 1970 in brackets. (In all other tables in this report, the practice of giving the 1970 figures in brackets has been followed where it is considered that this information is of interest and relevance.)

Table 11
Analysis of Notified Cases, 1971
(In the City)

Classification	Adult Males	Adult Females	Children	Total
Respiratory Tuberculosis	37 (45)	15 (28)	5 (3)	57 (76)
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	2 (2)	3 (4)	1 (Nil)	6 (6)
Totals	39 (47)	18 (32)	6 (3)	63 (82)

The fact that only seven immigrants were notified during the year, one of whom was a "transfer-in" from an adjoining area where he was already on the Register, seems worthy of special mention.

Respiratory Tuberculosis

Table 12 contains the details of the age and sex distribution of the 57 cases of respiratory tuberculosis.

Table 12

Age and Sex distribution of 57 cases notified in 1971

Age Group	Males			Females		
	Number	% of Total		Number	% of Total	
1 - 15	2 (3)	5.13	(6.25)	3 (Nil)	16.67	(Nil)
16 - 25	3 (3)	7.69	(6.25)	2 (4)	11.10	(15.39)
26 - 35	1 (1)	2.57	(2.08)	3 (Nil)	16.67	(Nil)
36 - 45	3 (7)	7.70	(14.59)	1 (4)	5.55	(15.39)
46 - 55	11 (6)	28.20	(12.50)	3 (5)	16.67	(19.23)
56 - 65	9 (14)	23.07	(29.16)	1 (6)	5.55	(23.07)
66 - 75	8 (12)	20.51	(25.01)	4 (6)	22.24	(23.07)
76 and over	2 (2)	5.13	(4.16)	1 (1)	5.55	(3.85)
Totals	39 (48)	100.00	(100.00)	18 (26)	100.00	(100.00)

Case Finding in Respiratory Tuberculosis

The manner in which these 57 cases came to light is set out in Table 13.

Table 13

Finding in Respiratory Tuberculosis of 57 Cases

Methods of Case Finding in Respiratory Tuberculosis	Number	% of Total
(1) Referral by family doctor:		
(a) Direct referral	5 (7)	8.6 (9.5)
(b) referral on advice from Chest Radiology Centre	16 (15)	29.3 (20.2)
2. Referred from general wards of the Hospital Centre	21 (41)	36.2 (55.4)
3. By examination of Contacts	3 (4)	5.2 (5.4)
4. By transfer from other areas	1 (2)	1.7 (2.7)
5. Posthumous	11 (5)	19.0 (6.8)
Totals	57 (74)	100.0 (100.0)

The greatest number, as in 1970, were referred from the general wards of the Hospital Centre, and were in the main older patients suffering from other conditions, whose respiratory tuberculosis was discovered in the course of general investigation. The 11 posthumous notifications are another reminder of the fact that as the disease decreases in the community, so the index of diagnostic suspicion recedes, and it has been suggested in a recent report of the British Thoracic and Tuberculosis Association that approximately 20% of the tuberculosis cases in England and Wales are now notified after death.

Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis

Table 14 deals with the six cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis seen during 1971.

Table 14

6 Cases of Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis seen during 1971

	Male	Female	Total
Glandular tuberculosis	1	Nil	1
Meningeal tuberculosis	Nil	2	2
Peritoneal tuberculosis	1	Nil	1
Bone and joint tuberculosis	Nil	2	2
Totals	2	4	6

Only one of these patients was under the age of 15 years, while the oldest was a female of 63 years. Two were immigrants, both being males aged 20 years.

Number of Patients on the Register at 31st December, 1971

At 31st December there were 636 patients on the Tuberculosis Register, of whom 565 had respiratory tuberculosis, while 71 had non-respiratory disease. Details are set out in Table 15.

Table 15
636 Patients on the Tuberculosis Register

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total	Number	% of Total
Adults	380 (389)	59.75 (58.23)	225 (244)	35.38 (36.53)	605 (633)	95.13 (94.76)
Children	11 (13)	1.72 (1.95)	20 (22)	3.15 (3.29)	31 (35)	4.87 (5.24)
Totals	391 (402)	61.47 (60.18)	245 (266)	38.53 (39.82)	636 (668)	100.00 (100.00)

Deaths from Tuberculosis in 1971

Deaths from respiratory tuberculosis in 1971 numbered 11, all of whom were notified posthumously. In addition to these, information was received regarding nine other cases where tuberculosis was mentioned on the death certificate, but was not regarded as the primary cause of death. All but two of these nine were known to the Clinic. There were no deaths from non-respiratory tuberculosis in 1971.

Prevention of Tuberculosis

96 contacts of newly notified cases were examined in 1971, and amongst these were six with significant evidence of recent infection. Tuberculin testing was carried out in 372 cases, of whom 101 were offered and accepted B.C.G. vaccination. This vaccinated group comprised 59 contact cases and 42 cases who were regarded as being at special risk, usually by nature of their employment.

The Health Visitors paid 1,626 visits to the homes of patients throughout the year.

Comments

The overall picture of tuberculosis in the City gives cause for a modest degree of satisfaction. The downward trend in morbidity, which was dramatic during the years 1956 to 1962 has slowed up thus following the national trend, apart, of course, from those special areas in which the figures have been adversely influenced by a large immigrant population. The position, however, has not reached stalemate, as the record of 1971 shows, and it is encouraging to be able to record a further reduction in both notifications and deaths. There is, however, no room for complacency or for any slackening of effort if the ultimate goal of eradication of

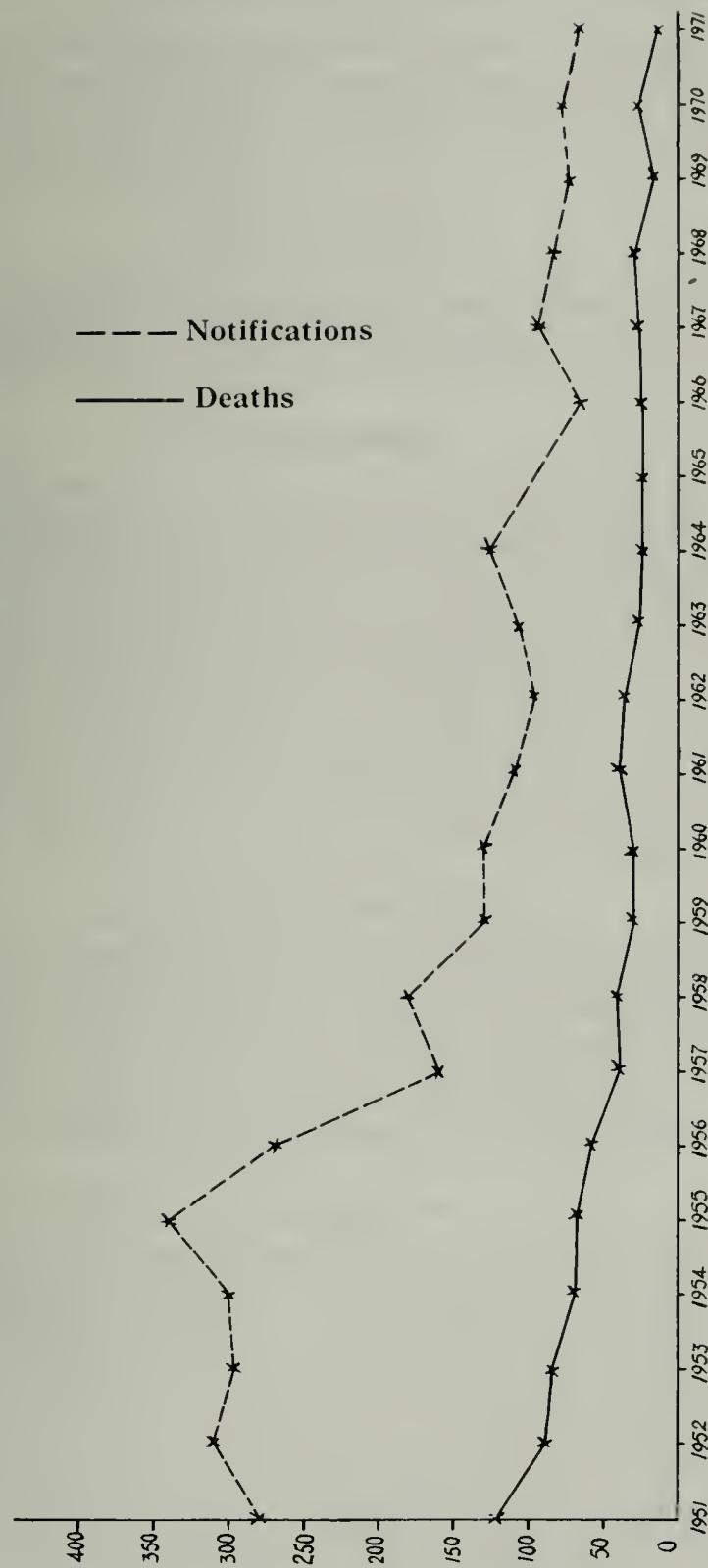
tuberculosis is to be achieved. As the numbers of infectious cases within the community decline, an intensified effort is required to locate and treat those which remain, since so long as they go undetected and untreated, fresh cases will inevitably arise. The rapidity with which infectious cases can now be rendered non-infectious is a remarkable tribute to modern chemotherapy, which make it possible to treat an increasing number of cases entirely as out-patients, with minimal interruption of their life and work, and with the assurance that provided patient co-operation is full and wholehearted, treatment will be successful in virtually one hundred per cent of cases.

Special thanks are due to the Clinic Staff, comprising Health Visitors, Social Worker, radiographic and clerical staff, all of whom have worked throughout the year with energy and enthusiasm. Their ability to work as a team and their very genuine interest and pride in their tasks provides a constant encouragement and stimulus.

The excellent liaison which has always existed with the Public Health Department and with the Chest Radiology Centre has been maintained, and has proved invaluable.

The only sad note is the recording of the retirement in November, 1971 of Dr. F. A. Smith, who was associated with the Shelton Chest Clinic for so many years, and who contributed so much to its success.

Shelton Chest Clinic - Annual Report, 1971
Comparison of Notifications to Deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 1951-1971



STOKE-ON-TRENT CHEST RADIOLOGY CENTRE

The arrangement of tables which form the basis of this report slightly differs from those of previous reports, in order to conform with those of other centres in the Region. They also reflect the increasing emphasis on selective group radiology in contrast to conventional mass radiography.

Numbers X-rayed

The number of X-rays taken was about 10,000 less than during the previous year, mostly because of the considerable reduction of industrial surveys which are now confined to those in factories with specific respiratory hazards. Of these the North Staffordshire pottery industry is the most important.

Tuberculosis

The number of cases of clinically significant tuberculosis (102) only two of which had been previously known, was practically the same as in 1970. Table 21 shows that during the past ten years there has not been a significant fall in the case-finding rates, a salutary reminder that tuberculosis in this country is still not sufficiently well controlled. It supports the cogent remark by the Chief Medical Officer of the Department of Health "... this slowing rate of decline is regrettable and the effective surveillance of special high risk groups cannot be over emphasized". The figures on Table 18 leave no doubt that of the special high risk groups, immigrants from the Indian subcontinent are the most important. The chest radiology service contributed 54% of all new notifications of respiratory tuberculosis from clinics and hospitals of the North Staffordshire Hospital Centre.

Bronchogenic Carcinoma

145 cases were detected, 15 less than in 1970, but there is no cause for rejoicing or complacency. The very large majority of these cases were deemed unsuitable for surgery and tables 22 and 23 show that over the past ten years the age at time of diagnosis in men has only slightly moved towards the higher age groups, and in women not at all. Furthermore the proportion of women now shows definite signs of increasing, although this increase is not as marked as on the national scale.

Pneumoconiosis

There was a marked and not unexpected increase in "newly detected" cases compared with the previous year. The two main reasons for this increase were the concentration of the work of the mobile unit on "industries with hazards" especially the pottery industry, and the use of a new international classification of the Pneumoconioses (Cincinnati Classification) which allows for the coding of "irregular" in addition to "rounded" small opacities. This classification has been found useful particularly in the pottery industry where the rounded opacities of classical silicosis are now the exception and the irregular small shadows of mixed dust of pneumoconiosis the rule. The number of newly detected progressive massive fibrosis has again remained at a low level.

For the past 20 years mass radiography and chest radiology has given the North Staffordshire Ceramic Industry a service which other industries with dust hazards had to provide for themselves. The results of our surveys have been widely used and quoted in official reports. Lately the Medical Branch of the Ministry of Employment completed a sampled survey of the national ceramic industry. It will be interesting to see whether their results will confirm our findings.

Publications

- 1 The Early Years of Chest Radiology in Britain. (Thorax, 26, 233-238).
- 2 A Wedding at Maer. Journal of North Staffordshire Medical Institute. Spring, 1971.

Acknowledgements

I wish to thank Dr. J. Hutchison, Consultant Chest Physician, for reading the films taken in South Staffordshire and the General Practitioners, Hospital Specialists and Medical Officers of Health for their continued support. My staff worked throughout the year with their usual efficiency. I was sorry to lose the help of my Organising Secretary, Mr. K. Forbes, who for many years gave the unit a most valuable service, and I welcome Mr. J. Manwaring, the new Secretary, as a member of a team, some of whom have been with the unit for more than 20 years.

E. POSNER,

Consultant Chest Physician.

Table 16
Numbers Examined during 1971

A. CENTRES FOR GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' PATIENTS AND OTHER PERSONS AND GROUPS	Total X-rayed
Static:	
Stoke Chest Radiology Centre (Central Out-Patients' Dept.)	21,916
Mobile:	
Stoke Mobile Unit:	
(General Practitioner Sessions)	
Burton-on-Trent (fortnightly)	2,284
Leek (fortnightly)	629
Stafford (fortnightly)	1,605
Uttoxeter (monthly)	475
	4,993
B. OTHER WORK DONE BY STOKE MOBILE UNITS	32,401
TOTALS ..	59,310

Table 17
Assessment of Tuberculosis Found

	General Practitioners Referrals		All Other Groups		Totals	
	Close Clinic Supervision or Treatment*	Occasional Supervision only	Close Clinic Supervision or Treatment*	Occasional Supervision only	Close Clinic Supervision or Treatment*	Occasional Supervision only
A. CENTRES FOR GENERAL PRACTITIONERS' PATIENTS AND OTHER PERSONS AND GROUPS						
Stoke Chest Radiology Centre	53 (3.7)	51	16 (2.1)	19	69 (3.1)	70
<i>Stoke Mobile Unit:</i>						
Burton	5 (3.4)	4	1 (1.2)	3	6 (2.6)	7
Leek	1 (1.9)	4	—	2	1 (1.6)	6
Stafford	1 (1.0)	3	—	2	1 (0.6)	5
Uttoxeter	2 (6.2)	2	—	2	2 (4.2)	4
Total	9	13	1	9	10	22
B. OTHER WORK DONE BY STOKE MOBILE UNITS						
			23 (0.7)	70	23 (0.7)	70
Totals	62 (3.5)	64	40 (0.9)	98	102 (1.8)	162

*Prevalence per 1,000 in brackets.

In addition to the above, 312 cases of healed tuberculosis were revealed and 2 *active* cases were previously known.

Table 18
Tuberculosis amongst Asians showing Nationality and prevalence of Active Lesions

Country of Origin:	India	Pakistan	Other Asians	Total
GENERAL PRACTITIONER REFERRALS				
No. examined	69	83	2	154
Active tuberculosis	3	4	—	7
Rate per 1,000	43.5%	45.7%	—	44.1%
OTHER GROUPS:				
No. examined	475	644	20	1,139
Active tuberculosis	1	7	—	8
Rate per 1,000	2.1%	10.8%	—	7.6%
TOTAL ASIANS:				
No. examined	544	727	22	1,293
Active tuberculosis	4	11	—	15
Rate per 1,000	7.3%	15.1%	—	11.6%

Table 19
Some non-Tuberculous Abnormalities Found*

		Stoke Chest Radiology Centre	Stoke Mobile Unit G.P. Clinics	Stoke Mobile Unit other work	TOTALS
Lung Cancer ..	..	120	15	10	145
Sarcoidosis ..	..	23	9	6	38
Heart abnormalities ..	..	730	86	147	963
Pneumoconiosis ..	..	601	13	258	872
Inflammatory conditions ..	..	831	49	25	905
Chronic Bronchitis, Emphysema, etc. ..	..	1,270	126	119	1,515
All other abnormalities ..	..	577	45	107	729
TOTALS	..	4,152	343	672	5,167

*Includes previously known non-tuberculous abnormalities.

Table 20
**“Newly Detected” Cases of Industrial Chest Disease,
according to Occupation and X-ray Category, 1971.
(North Staffordshire Only)**

X-ray Category	Simple Pneumoconiosis			Total Simple Pneumoconiosis	Progressive Massive Fibrosis	Grand Total
	Cat. 1	Cat. 2	Cat. 3			
Coalminers	39	18	1	58	3	61
Ex-Miners	71	28	5	104	4	108
Potters—Men	67	26	1	94	2	96
Potters—Women	54	35	1	90	1	91
Ex-Potters—Men	10	5	—	15	1	16
Ex Potters—Women	27	2	1	30	1	31
Asbestos and Talc .. Workers	2	2	—	4	—	4
Welders—Siderosis	1	2	—	3	—	3
Other Mineral Dust Pneumoconiosis	13	4	—	17	—	17
Farmer’s Lung and Aspergillosis	4	5	—	9	—	9
TOTAL	288	127	9	424	12	436

Table 21

Age Distribution of 1,433 Male Cases of Bronchogenic
Carcinoma at Time of Diagnosis
1952-1971

	Total Number	Under 45 years	45-54 years	55-64 years	65+ years
1952 - 1954	37	1 2.7%	9 24.3%	19 51.4%	8 21.6%
1955 - 1957	74	7 9.5%	19 25.7%	32 43.2%	16 21.6%
1958 - 1960	174	10 5.8%	39 22.4%	63 36.2%	62 35.6%
1961 - 1963	229	12 5.5%	53 23.1%	95 41.5%	69 30.1%
1964 - 1966	311	16 5.2%	61 19.6%	122 39.2%	112 36.0%
1967 - 1969	350	7 2.0%	55 15.7%	142 40.6%	146 41.7%
1970 - 1971	258	7 2.7%	43 16.7%	106 41.1%	102 39.5%

Table 22

Age Distribution of 192 Female Cases of Bronchogenic
Carcinoma at the Time of Diagnosis
1952-1971

	Total Number	Under 45 years	45 - 54 years	55 - 64 years	65+ years
1952 - 1954	7	2 28.3%	1 14.3%	3 42.8%	1 14.3%
1955 - 1957	14	1 7.1%	6 42.9%	4 28.6%	3 21.4%
1958 - 1960	12	1 8.3%	3 25%	6 50%	2 16.7%
1961 - 1963	23	— —	7 30.4%	11 47.9%	5 21.7%
1964 - 1966	42	5 11.9%	9 21.4%	11 26.2%	17 40.5%
1967 - 1969	44	— —	10 22.7%	11 25.0%	23 52.3%
1970 - 1971	50	3 6.0%	12 24.0%	15 30.0%	20 40.0%

Table 23

Numbers X-rayed and Some Abnormalities Detected 1952-1971

Year	Number X-rayed	Active T.B.	T.B. rate per 1,000	Bronchogenic Carcinoma	Pneumoconiosis (N.S. only)	Sarcoidosis	Spontaneous Pneumothorax
1952-1954	156,343	615	3.9	4.4	2,204	9	2
1955-1957	194,648	590	3.0	81	2,130	29	7
1958-1960	180,800	475	2.6	184	1,546	38	21
1961-1963	190,221	331	1.7	251	1,237	60	37
1964-1966	200,971	314	1.5	347	623	53	55
1967-1969	199,387	238	1.2	394	783	95	76
1970-1971	129,113	199	1.5	304	698	87	49
1952-1971	1,251,483	2,762	—	1,605	9,221	371	247

VENEREAL DISEASES

Below is a summary of data of general interest in relation to the work of the treatment centre in the City which is under the control of the North Staffs. Hospital Management Committee. The figures given relate to all new cases treated at the centre, and include those from outside the City area.

Year	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Non-venereal	Percentage non-venereal	Total
1953	57	102	572	78%	731
1954	43	48	466	81%	557
1955	52	68	463	79%	583
1956	42	97	438	76%	577
1957	31	101	545	81%	677
1958	29	58	502	85%	589
1959	23	78	512	82%	613
1960	17	56	537	88%	610
1961	24	71	570	89%	605
1962	14	88	500	83%	602
1963	11	69	633	88%	713
1964	13	63	515	87%	591
1965	15	53	314	82%	382
1966	13	125	671	82%	809
1967	5	104	644	85%	753
1968	10	146	746	82%	902
1969	13	165	798	81%	976
1970	16	179	836	81%	1,031
1971	10	172	936	83%	1,118

Where requests are received from the treatment centre for a follow-up of contacts who live in the City area, this is carried out. A very high proportion of those contacts are found and persuaded to attend for treatment. Usually they are very willing to attend when they know the risks involved.

Dr. R. M. MacAuley, veneriologist in the City for many years is about to retire and I wish to express my thanks and appreciation to him for all his work in trying to control and eradicate this serious social disease. We wish him a long and happy retirement.

PART 3

HEALTH SERVICES—

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER-CARE OF ILLNESS

MENTAL HEALTH

CITY AMBULANCE SERVICE

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

BIRTHS

Births notified numbered 4,213 of which 3,875 occurred in institutions. Of the home confinements 338 were delivered by midwives and in 5 cases doctors were present at the delivery.

PREMATURE BIRTHS

Premature births (alive or dead), that is infants weighing $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth, made up 8.2% of all births. Premature infants alive at birth made up 7.4% of the live births.

	1971	1970
Number born alive ..	313 (Males 145) (Females 168)	349 (Males 162) (Females 187)
Number Stillborn ..	42 (Males 26) (Females 16)	48 (Males 27) (Females 21)

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Born at home ..	11
Born at home and transferred to hospital ..	1
Born in hospital ..	301

ANALYSIS OF PREMATURE INFANTS BORN ALIVE IN RELATION TO WEIGHT AND SURVIVAL RATE

Weight at Birth	Born in Hospital		Born at Home		Born at Home and transferred to hospital		Total No. Born Alive	Total No. Surviving 28 days
	No.	Surv'd 28 days	No.	Surv'd 28 days	No.	Surv'd 28 days		
3 lb. 4 oz. or less	27	14	—	—	1	1	28	15
3 lb. 5 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.	55	47	2	1	—	—	57	48
4 lb. 7 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.	85	81	1	1	—	—	86	82
5 lb to 5 lb. 8 oz.	134	129	8	8	—	—	142	137
TOTAL	301	271	11	10	1	1	313	282

Of the 313 premature infants born alive, 282 were surviving at the end of the first month, that is 90.09%.

Survival rate for those born in hospital	..	..	90.0%
Survival rate for those born at home	..	..	90.0%
Survival rate for those born at home and transferred to hospital	..	..	100%

REPORT OF THE PREMATURE BABY NURSE

This report refers only to babies visited by the premature baby nurse either from birth, before admission to hospital or after discharge from the premature baby unit.

Number of premature babies born at home	..	..	..	6
Number of premature babies born at home and transferred to hospital	..	..	..	5
Number of premature babies visited after discharge from hospital				241
Total number of visits	..	..	..	3,093

WEIGHT OF PREMATURE BABIES BORN AT HOME:

3 lb. 4 oz. or less	..	..	—
3 lb. 5 oz. to 4 lb. 6 oz.	..	..	2
4 lb. 7 oz. to 4 lb. 15 oz.	..	..	1
5 lb. to 5 lb. 8 oz.	..	..	3

STILLBIRTHS

The number of Stillbirths in the City was 74 (Males 43, Females 31).

The Stillbirth rate was 1.74% of total births. Last year's figure was 1.84%.

Place of Birth—Born at Home	..	..	..	..	1
Born in hospital	..	..	..	..	73
Where mother was admitted to Hospital as emergency	..	..	..	..	16

ANALYSIS OF CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE MOTHER

1.	NOT ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY						
	Essential hypertension	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Diabetes	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Haemolytic anaemia	..	..	..	..	..	1
2.	ASSOCIATED WITH PREGNANCY						
	Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Pre-eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Placental insufficiency	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Rhesus incompatibility	..	..	..	..	..	2
	No ante-natal care	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Intrauterine death (cause unknown)	..	..	..	..	..	5
3.	ASSOCIATED WITH LABOUR						
	Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	9
	Breech presentation	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Cord around neck	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Shoulder presentation	..	..	..	..	..	1
	B.B.A.	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cause unknown	..	..	..	..	..	11
4.	CONDITIONS AFFECTING THE FOETUS						
	Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	..	..	22
	Premature birth weight	..	..	..	..	..	42
	Duration of pregnancy less than 40 weeks	..	..	..	..	..	70
	Post-maturity	..	..	..	..	..	4
	Macerated foetus	..	..	..	..	..	28
5.	EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS	..	..	..	..	..	16
	ANALYSIS OF EMERGENCY ADMISSIONS						
	Premature labour	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Ante-partum haemorrhage	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Foetal abnormality	..	..	..	..	..	5
	No ante-natal care	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Shoulder presentation	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Eclampsia	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Cause unknown	..	..	..	..	..	4
6.	Number of twin stillbirths (1 surviving twin)	..	..	..	..	..	1
	Number of illegitimate stillbirths	..	..	..	..	..	4

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS ASSOCIATED WITH STILLBIRTHS

	Up to 19 years	20 - 29 years	30 - 39 years	40 years and over	Total
First baby ..	10	22	3	-	35
Other mothers	3	24	9	35	71

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	7
Number	31	19	10	6	2	1

Provisional stillbirth rate
per 1,000 births .. 1971 17.4 1970 18.4 1969 14.4

ILLEGITIMATE BIRTHS

Number reported in City—316. (It gives a percentage of 7.36 of the total births).

Total number of illegitimate births 316.

Born at home	9
Born in hospital	307
Number of sets of twins	3
Number of stillbirths	9
Number of infant deaths	9

All the illegitimate infants are followed up by the Health Visitors and the following data shows the position of surviving children at the end of 1971.

Children in the care of the mother	132
Children in the care of both parents	86
Children in the care of both parents (now married)	26
Children in the care of the Social Services Dept.	28
Children in the care of Maternal Grandmother	3
Number of children adopted	9
Number of children removed from City ..	5

TABLE SHOWING PARITY OF MOTHERS:—

Parity	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	11	Uncertain
Number	165	43	32	19	19	4	2	2	1	26

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS:—

Age ..	Under 20	20 – 29	30 – 39	40 – 49	Uncertain
Number ..	94	159	29	9	22

TABLE SHOWING AGE OF MOTHERS UNDER 20 YEARS:—

Age	14	15	16	17	18	19
Number	1	3	20	24	22	24

	1971	1970	1969
Illegitimate birth rate	7.36%	6.9%	7.6%

**Lichfield Diocesan Association for Family Care
Report on the Care of Illegitimate Children - 1971
City of Stoke-on-Trent**

68 cases in which illegitimate births occurred in 1971 have been dealt with by Mrs. Owen and these are reported on below. In addition, 11 expectant mothers whose babies were due to be born in 1972 have had the necessary arrangements made for their confinement. This makes a total of 79 cases under care during 1971.

1 mother had her baby at home, 59 had their babies in hospital, 7 in Diocesan Homes and 1 had her baby in a Home outside the Diocese.

8 cases concerned married women - 2 divorced, 1 was living apart from her husband, 3 were legally separated and 2 were reconciled.

Efforts were made to trace the putative fathers with the result that 7 Affiliation orders were made.

3 girls have married the putative fathers.

The ages of the mothers ranged from 14 to 43 and are listed below. The figures in brackets are those of 1970.

aged 14, 1 (0); aged 15, 3 (6); aged 16, 2 (1); aged 17, 10 (8); aged 18, 9 (8); aged 19, 13 (4); aged 20, 3 (7); aged 21, 10 (2); aged 22/27, 11 (4); aged 28/34, 3 (3); aged 35/40, 1 (3); over 40, 1 (0).

The ages of the putative fathers ranged from 15 to 44 and are listed below. The ages of 6 were unknown. The figures in brackets are those of 1970.

aged 15, 2 (0); aged 16, 0 (4); aged 17, 5 (3); aged 18, 7 (4); aged 19, 1 (4); aged 20, 5 (5); aged 21, 7 (10); aged 22/27, 27 (8); aged 28/34, 4 (4); aged 35/40 1, (0); over 40, 3 (2).

The babies were placed as follows:—

- 34 with mother at home.
- 3 with parents married.
- 1 with parents co-habiting.
- 1 with foster parents.
- 19 adopted through Association.
- 2 adopted through alternative Society.
- 5 transferred to another caseworker.
- 2 died.
- 1 stillborn.

400 visits have been paid in connection with the 79 cases under care. In addition, the homes of 3 prospective adopters have been visited and reported on, 7 babies have been visited after placings have been made, girls conveyed to Homes in some instances and accompanied when they have had to appear in Court or to have their signatures witnessed when consent is required to an Adoption Order.

We wish to express our gratitude for the help and advice of the Medical Officer of Health and his staff.

T. R. HARRINGTON,

Organising Secretary.

INFANT MORTALITY

The total number of deaths of infants under one year was 67 (males 37, females 30) giving an Infant Mortality Rate of 15.9 per 1,000 live births compared with 19.5 in 1970, and 20.2 in 1969.

Deaths under one year per 1,000 Births in the City

Year	Total Births	From all causes	From Gastro Enteritis	From Respiratory Disease	From Congenital Defects	Premature Births	From Measles	From Whooping Cough
1965	4490	19	0.22	4.23	4.6	4.6	0.0	0.0
1966	4398	18	1.36	2.72	4.3	2.2	0.0	0.0
1967	4431	22	0.22	4.28	3.1	4.2	0.0	0.2
1968	4483	18	0.22	2.89	4.7	4.9	0.0	0.2
1969	4223	20	0.71	2.60	3.3	7.1	0.0	0.0
1970	4090	19	0.24	4.88	2.4	6.3	0.0	0.0
1971	4294	15	—	2.70	1.8	5.8	0.0	0.0

		1971	1970
Percentage of deaths on 1st day	..	47.7%	43.2%
Percentage of deaths in 1st week	..	68.5%	56.7%
Percentage of deaths in 1st month	..	76.0%	67.9%

INFANT MORTALITY RATE AMONGST ILLEGITIMATE AND LEGITIMATE CHILDREN OF STOKE-ON-TRENT DURING THE PAST FIVE YEARS

		Illegitimate	Legitimate	Whole
1967	..	24	19	22
1968	..	1	17	18
1969	..	1	19	21
1970	..	1	19	20
1971	..	2	13	15

NEONATAL DEATH RATE	1971	1970
(i.e. deaths in 1st month) per 1,000 live births	12.1	13.4

PERINATAL DEATH RATE	1971	1970
(i.e., Stillbirths and Deaths in first week of life) per 1,000 total births	24.9	29.7

15 infants died from prematurity but there were 38 deaths altogether where the birth weight was $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or under.

Table 24.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1971

Causes of Death	WARD																													
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24						
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F						
All Causes { Certified	2	1	3	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Uncertified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Chicken-pox						
Measles						
Whooping Cough						
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)						
Convulsions						
Bronchitis						
Pneumonia (all forms)						
Other Respiratory						
Gastro-enteritis						
Suffocation (over-riding)						
Injury at Birth						
Atelectasis						
Congenital Malformations						
Premature Birth	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—						
Pemphigus						
Diseases peculiar to early infancy						
Anaphylaxis						
Accidental Deaths						
Other Causes						
TOTALS	..	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	3	2	—	1	3	1	—	3	1	2	—	2	4	1	2	—	3	1	—	3

Net Births in the year:—Legitimate, males 1,925; females 1,053; Illegitimate, males 1,571; females 1,571. Net Deaths in the year:—Legitimate, males 333; females 26. Illegitimate, males 1,157; females 1,157.

Table 24.—Infantile Mortality occurring in the City Comprising Twenty-four Wards, 1911—*cont.*

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY SERVICE

During the year, 116 midwives notified their intention to practice in the City. Of this number, 20 were employed as municipal midwives, 96 were engaged in the hospital service.

Home confinements—338

Municipal Midwives (practising as midwives)	333
Municipal Midwives (practising as maternity nurses)	5
<hr/>	
	338
Number of miscarriages attended	4
Independent Midwives (practising as midwives)	—
Independent Midwives (practising as maternity nurses)	—
<hr/>	

As the requests for hospital confinement exceed the number of beds available, the domiciliary midwives investigate applications for admission on social grounds.

An increasing number of women are being discharged from hospital before the tenth day of the puerperium and in many cases as early as the second and third days. These cases are nursed by the midwives and include both hospital booked cases and emergency admissions.

	1971	1970
Number of patients	3,909	3,683
Number of visits	29,735	32,979

During the year the Supervisor carried out 301 inspections.

Analgesia Outfits

During the year 256 requests for outfits were received from city midwives as compared with 305 last year.

Twelve Entonox ($O_2 + N_2O$) outfits are stored at the Ambulance Station and are made available and despatched to addresses as stated by midwives.

An electrically heated Oxygenaire incubator, with oxygen supplies, is also available for the use of midwives when premature babies have to be moved by Ambulance transport.

Midwives Night Duty Rota

When the services of midwives are required between the hours of 6 p.m. and 7 a.m., any requests are now, in the first instance, received at the Ambulance Station, and the midwife on duty and covering a particular area is then contacted by phone and a request made for her services.

During the year 314 such requests were made.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

There are 22 Ante-natal Clinics staffed by Midwives.

Women book the midwife at these Clinics and attend for care and supervision.

A. Ante-Natal Period

Ante-Natal Clinics—1st attendance	680
Subsequent attendances	6,178
Visits by midwives to home	1,777

B. Labour

(a) Doctor booked and present at delivery	5
(b) Doctor booked and not present at delivery	332
(c) Doctor not booked but present at delivery	—
(d) Doctor not booked and not present at delivery	1
Number of false alarms (that is midwife called but not required)	242
Number of women who had Gas and Oxygen	256
Number of women who were given Pethidine	236

Nursing Period

(a) No. of visits to women confined at home	6,470
(b) No. of visits to women confined in hospital and discharged before the tenth day	29,735
(c) Special visits to infants apart from nursing of mother	527

Patients Booked with Midwives but Transferred to Hospital on Medical Advice

(a) Before delivery 40 }	.. .. .. .. ..	48
(b) After delivery 8 }	.. .. .. .. ..

Analysis of Calls for Medical Aid

Total number—121.

	During Pregnancy	During Delivery	During Puerperium	Baby	TOTAL
(a) Dr. booked	10	57	14	40	121
(b) Dr. not booked	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	.. 10	57	14	40	121

The Flying Squad was called out on 3 occasions.

Requests for Admission to Hospital on Social Grounds

Number of visits paid by midwives	1,120
-----------------------------------	----	----	-------

Recommendations:

for General Practitioner Unit	..	..	1,023
for home confinement	..	..	15
miscarriage or altered arrangement	..	..	16

Classes for Relaxation in Childbirth

Classes are held weekly either in the afternoon or in the evening at some of the clinics. They are popular and the midwives are very satisfied with their value in labour.

The classes are combined with instruction in Mothercraft.

Number of sessions	..	..	..	446
Number of new patients	..	..	..	501
Total attendances	..	..	..	2,758

Special Tests

At the Doctors' Ante-Natal Clinics, blood is taken for the Rhesus test and the Wasserman and Kahn tests, and women are advised to attend the Chest Radiology Centre for a report on the chest. A report on the latter is included in The Chest Radiology report.

A haemoglobin estimation is made (Sahli method) on every patient and repeated at intervals throughout pregnancy.

Reports are sent to the general practitioner obstetrician.

Number of blood tests	1,041
-----------------------	----	----	----	----	----	-------

Mothercraft

The Deputy Supervisor of Midwives attends the Midwives Ante-Natal Clinics and undertakes the teaching of mothercraft. Health education posters, flannelgraphs and the film strip camera are used. These talks have become popular and are of great value in preparing the mother for the care of her baby.

Maternal Mortality

There were two deaths in, or in consequence of childbirth during the year.

			Total Maternal Mortality
1971—per 1,000 total births (City)	..	..	0·45
England and Wales	..	..	0·17
1970—per 1,000 total births (City)	..	..	0·71
England and Wales	..	..	0·18

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

The fourth Health Visitor Training Course at the University of Keele was completed in September, 1971. The six health visitor bursars sponsored by this authority all passed the examination successfully.

A. VISITS TO THE HOME	1971	1970	1969
First visits to children under 1 year ..	6,346	5,616	5,934
Total visits to children under 1 year ..	15,679	15,464	15,287
Visits to children 1 to 2 years of age ..	5,099	5,068	4,425
Visits to children 2 to 5 years of age ..	8,171	7,838	6,715

B. INFANT WELFARE CLINICS

Number of infant welfare clinics ..	22	22	22
Total number of children who attended ..	5,534	5,314	6,008
(a) Born in 1971	3,016	2,498	2,624
(b) Born in 1970	1,639	1,640	2,142
(c) Born in 1969-66	879	1,176	1,242
Total number of attendances ..	35,933	31,938	33,595
(a) Under one year	28,755	25,590	27,694
(b) Aged 1-2 years	5,317	4,703	4,198
(c) Aged 2-5 years	1,861	1,645	1,703

C. SCREENING TESTS TO EXCLUDE DEAFNESS

Premature Infants	125	110	117
0-1 years of age	2,038	1,962	1,985
1-2 years of age	121	94	93
2-5 years of age	16	13	31
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	2,300	2,179	2,226
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

Repeat tests by Health Visitors ..	40	118	93
Number referred to Dr. Roberts ..	15	17	23

D. CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINICS

Number of women who attended ..	1,664	2,660	1,700
Number of negative smears ..	1,646	2,629	1,675
Number of doubtful smears ..	16	22	15
Number of positive smears ..	2	9	10

All patients with doubtful and positive smears were referred to the Consultant Gynaecologists and received appropriate treatment.

Appointments for revisits to the Cytology Clinics have been sent between three and five years from the original test. Results are as follows:

Number of repeat smears ..	725	993	315
Number of negative smears ..	724	983	311
Number of doubtful smears ..	—	8	4
Number of positive smears ..	1	2	—

It will be noted that there was a drop in the attendances at the Cervical Cytology clinics in 1971. This was due, in part, to the postal strike early in the year, all appointments being made by post-card. Also there was a shortage of suitably trained medical staff, this situation has now improved.

In December, 1971 the Health Department was approached by both the Pottery manufacturers and the union with a view to holding more cytology sessions in suitable factories. The necessary arrangements are being made and the results will be shown in the annual report for 1972.

E. FAMILY PLANNING CLINICS	1971	1970	1969
Number of new patients	537	442	285
Number of revisits	1,838	1,068	589
Total number of attendances	2,375	1,510	874

In March, 1971 a Family Planning advice clinic was started at the North Staffordshire Maternity Hospital. This is staffed by a doctor and nurse from the Health Department and takes place weekly at the same time as the post-natal clinic. This is a consultative clinic only and the patients are referred to clinics near their own home for further visits. 210 patients have been seen at these sessions.

F. VISITS TO CHRONIC SICK AND AGED

			Males	Females	Total
1. UNDER PENSIONABLE AGE					
Hospital enquiries .. ..	..	..	46	23	69
Home help requested .. ..	..	..	8	41	49
Supervision requested .. ..	..	..	77	115	192
Home help recommended .. ..	..	..	14	40	54
Home nurse attending .. ..	..	..	19	27	46
Home nurse recommended .. ..	..	..	2	8	10
Home help not recommended .. ..	..	..	1	1	2

Brought forward from previous year

Hospital enquiries .. ..	..	..	7	17	24
Home help required .. ..	..	..	1	1	2
Hospital revisits .. ..	..	..	5	13	18
Home nurse attending .. ..	..	..	5	19	24
Supervision .. ..	..	..	13	15	28

2. OVER PENSIONABLE AGE

Hospital enquiries .. ..	..	..	181	217	398
Home help requested .. ..	..	..	70	211	281
Supervision requested .. ..	..	..	242	598	840
Home help recommended .. ..	..	..	68	198	266
Home nurse recommended .. ..	..	..	8	53	61
Home nurse attending .. ..	..	..	120	231	351
Home help not recommended .. ..	..	..	3	7	10

<i>Brought forward from previous year</i>				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Hospital enquiries	..	..	..	70	186	256
Home help enquiries	..	..	..	4	8	12
Supervision requested	..	..	..	55	205	260

Revisits

Hospital enquiries	..	..	..	5	13	18
Home help enquiries	..	..	..	6	15	21
Home help recommended	..	..	..	10	32	42
Help refused	..	..	..	1	2	3
Visits to persons living alone	..	..	..	182	520	702
Number of routine visits	..	..	..	16,141		
Number of routine visits to persons living alone	..	..	..	9,111		

G. GERIATRIC CLINIC

In February, 1971 the Geriatric Clinic was started. Four sessions per month are held and appointments made for approximately four patients. During the Autumn extra sessions were held in case the weather after Christmas should be unsuitable for old people to attend.

The number of patients seen from 9th February, 1971 to 31st December, 1971 is as follows:

Females	..	..	133
Males	..	..	58
Total	..	..	191

Four females have had repeat examinations.

The following referrals have been made:—

To General Practitioners:

4 Males - 2 Glycosuria, 1 Hoarse Voice, 1 Gastric Symptoms.

6 Females - 3 Glycosuria, 1 Frequency of Micturition, 1 Hypertension and 1 Herpes Zoster.

Chiropody Treatment:

4 females.

Chest X-rays:

2 Females - 1 persistent cough, 1 Bronchitis—The results were all negative

2 Males - 1 Chest pain, 1 Bronchitis—The results were all negative.

When the clinic commenced the patients were members of the King George VI Club which is situated next to the clinic. Later members of the Darby and Joan Clubs within a range of two miles of the clinic attended.

When the patients attend the social history is taken, they are weighed and have a haemoglobin and urine test. Also they have a full medical examination, including an electro-cardiograph if necessary.

Dental Treatment

Children under five years of age and expectant and nursing mothers are treated through the Dental Service of the School Medical Department, and I am grateful to Mr. G. T. Emery, the Principal School Dental Officer for the following report:—

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE:—

Number of children examined	280
Number of children needing treatment	267
Number of children treated	267
Number of temporary teeth extracted	219
Number of temporary teeth filled	270
Number of temporary teeth treated with AgNO_3	50
Number of scalings and cleanings	20
Number of local anaesthetics	20
Number of $\text{N}_2\text{O}/\text{O}_2$ anaesthetics	77

NURSING AND EXPECTANT MOTHERS:

Number of patients examined	46
Number of patients needing treatment	46
Number of patients treated	46
Number of permanent teeth extracted	148
Number of permanent teeth filled	47
Number of scalings	22
Number of local anaesthetics	40
Number of $\text{N}_2\text{O}/\text{O}_2$ anaesthetics	20
Number of full upper or lower dentures	8
Number of partial upper or lower dentures	14

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS

Under the direction of the Ministry of Health, the Local Health Authorities are responsible for the distribution of welfare foods. The foods concerned being National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, A/D Vitamin Tablets and A. D. & C. Vitamin Drops. Cod Liver Oil ceased to be a Welfare food on the 30th April, 1971 being replaced by A. D. & C. Vitamin Drops.

The following is a list of the distribution points in the City:—

- Public Health Dept., 79 London Road, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 62 Knypersley Road, Norton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Outclough Road, Brindley Ford.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Fegg Hayes Road, Fegg Hayes.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Community Drive, Smallthorne.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Andrew Street, Goldenhill.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Dunning Street, Tunstall.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Lucie Wedgwood Clinic, Massey Square, Burslem.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 17 Charles Street, Hanley.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Richmond Terrace, Shelton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Leek Road, Abbey Hulton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Church Hall, Werrington Road, Bucknall.
- Infant Welfare Centre, 312 Etruria Vale Road, Etruria.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Gospel Hall, Claytonwood Rd., Trent Vale.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Brotherhood Hall, Leek Road, Milton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Lime Close, Weston Coyney.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Ripon Road, Blurton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Glebedale Road, Fenton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Marlborough Road, Longton.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Saracen Way, Meir.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Bargrave Street, Bentilee.
- Infant Welfare Centre, Lorraine Street, Packmoor.
- Infant Welfare Clinic, Community Centre, Woodhouse Street, Stoke-on-Trent.
- W.V.R.S. Headquarters, 37 Kingsway, Stoke-on-Trent.
- Messrs. Lewis's Ltd., Hanley.

The following table shows the amounts of the various foods distributed during the year 1971:—

		Health Office	Lewis's Ltd.	W.V.R.S. H.Q.	All Other Centres	Total
National Dried Milk (pkts.)	..	3,037	14,888	886	9,025	27,836
Orange Juice (bottles)	..	3,935	22,054	895	21,273	48,157
Cod Liver Oil (bottles)	..	100	377	22	467	966
A/D Vitamin Tablets (pkts.)	..	246	1,032	59	821	2,158
Children's Vit. Drops (bottles)	..	397	1,181	62	3,043	4,683

CONVALESCENCE

Convalescent Treatment

Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the Local Authority may provide convalescent treatment for suitable cases. Arrangements are made with the Lady Forester Trust Home for men and women at Llandudno.

This service was transferred to the Social Services Department on 1st April, 1971 but we continued to deal with it on their behalf until the end of the year.

During the year a total of 388 cases were sent for convalescence as compared with 380 in 1970. 328 cases were sent to the Lady Forester Home, 29 cases to the Evelyn Devonshire Home and 31 cases to the Lear Home of Recovery. The full cost of maintenance is borne by the Local Authority, though subject to recovery according to the patient's financial circumstances based on the Association of Municipal Corporations Scale. During the year 554 applications were dealt with of which 166 were cancelled or withdrawn.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

The immunisation of children against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough is carried out at the School Clinics, special sessions held at the Infant Welfare Centres, each Monday afternoon at the Richmond Lodge Welfare Centre, Shelton, and by general practitioners, who obtain their supplies of Prophylactic from the Public Health Department.

As a routine Triple Vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus is used for children for primary inoculation in all our M. and C.W. clinics, unless the parents request otherwise.

During the year the number of children immunised was as follows :—
Diphtheria—

Primary .. .. ..	.. .. ..	464
Secondary or Reinforcing .. .. ..	.. .. ..	4,092
		4,556
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough and Tetanus (Triple) .. .. ..	.. .. ..	1,513
Secondary or Reinforcing .. .. ..	.. .. ..	—
Whooping Cough .. .. ..	.. .. ..	—
		—
	TOTAL ..	1,513

Vaccinations against Smallpox

Age at 31st December, 1971:—	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
Under one	7	—
One year	620	13
Two to Four	495	25
Five to Fifteen	178	75
	—	—
TOTAL ..	1,300	113
	—	—

The postal strike again had an effect on these numbers.

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

During 1971 the following children had three oral doses of Sabin Vaccine:—

Children born in 1971	6
Children born in 1970	922
Children born in 1969	412
Children born in 1968	60
Children born in 1964-1967	468
Others under 16 years	83
	—
	1,951

Children age 5-16 years who had a reinforcing dose .. 3,945
Oral Vaccine commenced March, 1962 and is now our standard method. 20 Salk Vaccine were given during the year.

DISTRICT NURSING

	1971	1970	1969
Number of patients	4,290	4,096	3,696
Number of visits	115,329	109,981	107,739

Classification of Illness

	Medical	Surgical	Infections	T.B.	Maternal Comp.	Others	Total
Patients ..	2,727	1,189	15	35	7	317	4,290
Visits ..	79,168	32,968	189	857	72	2,075	115,329

Types of Illness Affecting Adults (excluding surgical cases)

	Respiratory	Cardiac	Senility	Accidents	Preparation for Hospital	Gynaecological	Cerebral Thrombosis	Diabetes	Cancer	Genito Urinary	Total
Men ..	90	71	70	54	38	—	159	20	154	118	656
Women ..	72	104	243	120	51	96	206	68	297	—	1,375
TOTAL ..	162	175	313	174	89	96	365	88	451	118	2,031

FURTHER NOTES ON PATIENTS:—

Number of children under 5 years	31
Number of visits to children under 5 years	251
Number of children over 5 and under 15 years	54
Number of visits to children between 5 to 15 years	1,103
Number of adults over 65 years	2,792
Number of visits to adults over 65 years	83,089
Number of adults over pensionable age living alone:	
Males	116
Females	526
	642
Number of patients who have been on the books for 3 years or more: Males	167
Females	445
	612
Number of patients who had more than 24 visits in the year	1,156
Number of visits to these patients	92,169

LOAN OF NURSING EQUIPMENT

All equipment belongs to the Corporation and no charge is made for the loan of it. The use of suitable equipment not only assists the sick person but enables patients to be nursed and taken care of at home, who might otherwise need admission to hospital. Invalid chairs are very much in demand during the summer months.

The following table indicates the type of equipment and the number of times loaned out:—

EQUIPMENT ON LOAN, 1971

District Nursing Loans 1971	STROKE			HANLEY			BURSLEM			FENTON			BENTLEIGH			ABBEY HULTON			TUNSTALL		
	On Loan Jan. 1971	On Loaned during 1971	Total																		
Air Rings ..	—	—	—	67	103	170	8	8	16	8	18	26	7	5	12	7	20	27	14	44	
Attachable Sides ..	—	—	—	—	8	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Back Rests ..	13	—	13	111	130	241	8	4	12	10	32	42	3	11	14	17	16	26	16	42	
Bed Blocks ..	—	—	—	—	20	4	—	—	2	—	2	4	—	3	4	7	4	5	4	8	
Bed Cradles ..	—	—	—	—	35	32	67	2	—	—	—	—	—	10	12	22	14	25	25	55	
Bed Pans ..	—	—	—	—	15	127	152	5	10	15	11	26	37	10	12	22	14	25	25	55	
Bed Pans Rubber ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Bedsteads ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Blanket Master ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Blankets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Coll. Toilet Seats ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Commodes ..	—	—	—	—	63	147	210	5	5	10	4	18	22	4	7	11	5	11	11	—	
Concord Fan ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Crutches (in. elbow) ..	—	—	—	—	33	168	498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Fracture Boards ..	—	—	—	—	10	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Heart Tables ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Hoists ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Invalid Chairs ..	—	—	—	—	42	83	125	3	7	3	2	5	6	4	10	1	9	11	21	20	
Leg Supports ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mack. Sheets ..	—	—	—	—	129	69	198	6	9	15	12	3	6	22	34	7	11	21	5	6	
Mattresses ..	—	—	—	—	84	75	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mattress Covers ..	—	—	—	—	26	2	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pehnry Lifter ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pillows ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Pillow cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Quadrupeds ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Self Lift Chairs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sick Feeders ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sp. Child's Chair ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sp. Rsd. Toilet Seat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Sp. Toilet Chair ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Tripods ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Urinals ..	—	—	—	—	5	9	59	85	144	144	1	5	10	4	6	5	1	6	10	3	
Walking Aids ..	—	—	—	—	16	23	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

District Nursing Loans 1971		FEGG HAYES			LONGTON			MEIR			BLURTON			SMALLTHORNE			GRAND TOTAL 1971		
		On Loan Jan. 1971	On Loaned during 1971	Total															
Air Rings ..	8	4	12	15	10	25	35	9	10	45	19	8	1	9	6	14	157	217	374
Attachable Sides ..	11	15	18	26	16	28	44	18	11	29	5	2	7	9	10	19	247	23	31
Back Rests ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	247	502
Bed Blocks ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	67	8
Bed Cradles ..	4	—	4	—	7	—	—	2	3	—	5	2	2	4	3	7	67	51	118
Bed Pans ..	13	11	24	28	16	44	72	12	35	47	9	12	21	11	33	44	274	368	642
Bed Pans Rubber ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	2
Bedsteads ..	7	—	—	23	30	2	—	—	3	—	6	1	7	1	3	4	6	8	113
Blanket Master ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	115
Blankets ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	228
Coll. Toilet Seats ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Commodes ..	6	—	32	—	38	8	—	19	27	9	15	24	2	6	8	5	11	16	122
Concord Fan ..	—	—	25	—	85	—	—	—	—	25	—	45	—	25	—	—	—	—	271
Crutches (in. elbow)	6s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3s	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	393
Fracture Boards ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Heart Tables ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hoists ..	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	17	3	12	4	8	—	2	6	2	5	6	3
Invalid Chairs ..	5	—	12	—	15	—	—	—	—	23	16	7	—	14	9	17	7	76	149
Leg Supports ..	—	—	—	—	—	14	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	12	2	5	3	3	225
Mack. Sheets ..	9	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	3	—	—	—	3
Mattresses ..	6	20	—	26	1	—	—	6	7	—	—	—	—	5	2	6	8	265	159
Mattress Covers ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	246
Pelnyr Lifter ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Pillows ..	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pillow cases ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	46
Quadrupeds ..	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Self Lift Chairs ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Sick Feeders ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Sp. Child's Chair ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sp. Rsd. Toilet Seat ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sp. Toilet Chair ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tripods ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Urinals ..	—	10	—	10	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Walking Aids ..	—	1	3	4	1	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64

SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

HOME HELP SECTION

This section was transferred to Social Services Department on 1st April, 1971 but was administered by this department on their behalf until 23rd August, 1971.

			1971	1970	1969
Total number of cases where domestic help was given	..	..	2,880	2,778	2,784

CLASSIFICATION OF HOUSEHOLDS:

(a) Maternity	..	..	22	28	18
(b) Tuberculosis	..	..	3	-	1
(c) Chronic sick and infirm pensionable age	..	..	2,748	2,627	2,633
(d) Illness and persons under 65 years of age	..	..	107	123	132
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,880	2,778	2,784
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

CLASSIFICATION OF PERSONS OF PENSIONABLE AGE:

(a) Couples	..	..	386	387	429
(b) Others in the same house		..	264	273	280
(c) Women living alone	..	..	1,644	1,555	1,514
(d) Men living alone	..	..	454	412	410
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
			2,748	2,627	2,633
			<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

458 were new applicants in 1971.

HOME HELP LAUNDRY SERVICE

This service was transferred to the Social Services Department on 1st April, 1971. During the year 278 persons received this service and the total number of washes was 6,567.

FAMILY CASEWORK

This section was also transferred to Social Services Department on 1st April, 1971. No report for the first quarter of the year has been received.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 28

This service is carried out for us on an agency basis by the W.R.V.S.

The work is still very limited by the serious shortage of qualified chiropodists.

Treatments during the year:—

	<i>No. of Treatments</i>	<i>Domiciliary</i>
Part-time staff ..	11,755	4,676

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

As indicated in last year's report, control of the Mental Health Services passed from the Health Department on 1st April, 1971. The two Junior Training Centres became Special Schools and are now administered by the Education Department. All the other Mental Health Services are now part of the new Social Services Department.

The impending reorganisation was obviously very much in the minds of all those affected during the first three months of the year. Existing services were maintained, and in addition the social workers had joint meetings with their colleagues in the Welfare Services Department and the Children's Department to prepare for the change-over to generic working when the Social Services Department came into being.

On 1st January, Mr. Douglas Jones was appointed as the Director of Social Services. Early in March, the Senior Mental Health Officer, Mr. E. E. Stephenson was promoted to Deputy Director of Social Services.

On 31st March, the following staff were in post:

- 3 Senior Mental Welfare Officers
- 1 Senior Psychiatric Social Worker (part-time)
- 1 Social Worker
- 7 Mental Welfare Officers
- 5 Trainee Mental Welfare Officers

All these were transferred on 1st April, to comparable posts in the Social Services Department.

Stoke-on-Trent
MANAGER'S REPORT
Work of the Adult Training Centre, 1971

The centre is concerned with the community care of mentally handicapped adults residing within the City boundaries. The majority are mentally subnormal who, because of an arrested or incomplete development of mind, are incapable of leading an independent existence and are in need of help and support. It also caters for a limited number of the chronic mentally ill of which simple schizophrenia appears to be the most prevalent. All attend voluntarily for further education, social training and industrial training, although in the case of the mentally ill it would be more for rehabilitation. They are usually admitted at sixteen years from Special Schools or schools for the educationally subnormal; from hospitals for the mentally subnormal; a number are referred from the Youth Employment Officers, Disablement Resettlement Officers and occasionally from the Probation Service. The common denominator in all is the inability to follow any form of competitive employment and to adapt themselves to the problems and demands of modern society.

For those where the degree of handicap is slight attendance at the centre may only be for a limited period before they are successfully placed in full-time employment; others who are severely handicapped will need to attend more or less indefinitely.

The trainees are encouraged to work a five day week from Monday to Friday, starting at 9.15 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. The majority are transported to and from the centre to points convenient to their homes under the supervision of 'bus guides. A few of the less handicapped make their own way to the centre using public transport. At midday a free lunch is served to all the trainees irrespective of their means. Each trainee receives a pocket money allowance which is paid according to attendances and progress made, it ranges from 25p to £1.95p. This allowance is under constant review.

The number on the roll remains the same as last year at 220 but the waiting list increased from 9 to 27. This represents an increase of 7.2% as compared with 4% the previous year. The source of referrals for these on the waiting list are Kemball special school 12, Heathfield special school 7, Abbey Hill school 2, and 6 who Social Workers request admission.

The following table charts the annual increase in numbers of trainees attending since the centre first opened in February, 1952.

Year	Males	Females	Total	Increases
1952	26	27	43	—
1953	30	20	50	7
1954	40	22	62	12
1955	45	29	74	12
1956	46	43	89	15
1957	49	43	92	3
1958	56	40	96	4
1959	58	42	100	4
1960	52	39	91	—
1961	56	44	100	—
1962	71	60	131	31
1963	86	69	155	24
1964	92	74	166	11
1965	97	76	173	7
1966	106	87	193	20
1967	124	86	210	17
1968	121	80	201	—
1969	123	88	211	1
1970	132	88	220	Waiting List (9)
1971	135	85	220	,, (18)

This increase in numbers can be attributed to a number of factors, viz: improved medical care resulting in greater life expectancy; the change in emphasis from hospital care to community care; the reduction in beds in Stallington Hospital resulting in a large number of patients being discharged into the care of the local authority; more local authority hostel accommodation; a reduction in the number of trainees placed out in regular employment due mainly to the industrial recession; all these contributed to a higher residual number of trainees in need of the training centre facilities.

A total number of 88 trainees were placed in full-time employment from January, 1962 to December, 1970. No one was found employment in 1971.

The classification, age analysis and multiplicity of handicaps are shown in the following tables.

Classification

Severely Subnormal	..	..	152
Subnormal	..	..	54
Mentally ill	..	..	23

Age Analysis

16 to 20 years	..	..	29
21 to 25 years	..	..	62
26 to 30 years	..	..	43
31 to 35 years	..	..	25
36 to 40 years	..	..	22
41 to 45 years	..	..	7
46 to 50 years	..	..	12
51 to 60 years	..	..	14
Over 60	..	..	6

Additional Handicaps

Physical Handicapped	..	24
Epilepsy	..	35
Diabetes	..	2
Deaf	..	2
Partially Blind	..	1
Speech Defects	..	14
Special Care	..	27

Function of Adult Training Centre

The needs of the trainees vary according to the severity of their handicap and by and large fall into two groups.

- (a) Young people transferred from the Special Schools who require further education and social training to assist them to achieve a higher degree of independence and develop the training they have already received.
- (b) Older persons who no longer benefit from any further education and social training but who need purposeful industrial work activity, with some time devoted to their social needs.

The adult training centre tries to meet the needs of the mentally handicapped adult by giving them the opportunity of working and learning in realistic social and working conditions. It also tries to inculcate adult responsible attitudes and give their lives some positive purpose. It serves to develop their potential to the full which may, in due course, culminate in sheltered or open employment.

Training Programme

The training they receive is more practical than academic. It is designed to teach them to make the best possible use of their limited intelligence and is concerned with the fundamentals of living in the community and conforming to a socially acceptable pattern. While the emphasis is on industrial work training and good work habits, time is allocated to social training and recreational and physical activities.

Actual working conditions are simulated by taking on outwork contracts. These include the making of carrier bags; assembling cardboard divisions; hand stamping prescription pads; gluing and assembling cardboard boxes; cutting, stripping and soldering insulated wire cables; boot and shoe repairing and laundry.

Other work activities which have been developed include the making of strip mat parts which are marketed nationally by a Handcraft Company; the manufacture of large wooden carton bases used in the packing of central heating systems; the printing of numerous records, stationery and tickets; the propagation of seeds and potting plants and general garden maintenance.

Specialised training is also given in domestic science and pottery decoration.

The social training involves the teaching of simple but essential word vocabulary, learning to tell the time, a knowledge of coinage, in some cases being taught to read and write and in general knowledge which will help them to adapt themselves to the demands of their environment.

Recreational activities are organised each lunch time and in addition they have the greater part of one afternoon each week when they can either play football, cricket or netball in the Park, or, if the weather is inclement, play table-tennis, badminton, skittles or dance to records in the main hall. The older ones can play various card games, dominoes and draughts or just sit and enjoy a smoke listening to records. A number of trainees are taken to the local swimming baths once a week for a swimming session.

Every effort is made to maintain a wide and interesting variety of activities so that it is possible for all trainees, regardless of their handicap to be actively involved in some form of purposeful activity. Activities which teach them to work in harmony with others and also to take a pride in a job well done.

Special Care

The trainees in this group all have a severe handicap which requires special care to cater for their particular needs. This unit was started in April, 1970 in one of the centre workrooms and two staff were specially appointed to train and supervise this group. It is hoped that the Civil Defence Building which has been acquired for this purpose will be repaired and converted in time to accommodate them early in 1972.

Since it has been in existence there has been a marked improvement in the majority of these severely handicapped trainees in spite of the limitations imposed by the present restricted accommodation.

Staff Training

One Instructor was successful in passing the examination for the Central Training Council Diploma for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Adults.

One Instructor was seconded to the above Diploma Course (1 year) at the College of Commerce, Kingston-upon-Hull.

One Instructor was seconded to the Staffordshire County Council Mental Health Refresher Course (1 week) at Nelson Hall.

Out of a total of 15 instructor staff only 5 are fully qualified.

Swimming Pool Fund

During the year the fund increased with interest and donations from £13,330 to £15,323.

Social Club

The Social Club meets every Tuesday evening throughout the winter months, commencing in September and closing in May. Its members consist of trainees attending the centre, residents from the male and female hostel, former trainees now fully employed, parents and voluntary helpers. Since the club started in 1966 its membership has increased to 130 and the average weekly attendance is approximately 85. The members are encouraged to take an active part in the planning and organising of the club's activities under the direction of the Club Leader.

Table tennis, badminton, snooker, skittles, bagatelle and dancing provide much of the recreational activities, but team games tailored to suit the adult handicapped which encourage active participation are thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Other club events that were arranged include two live theatre shows, a trip to Blackpool, a visit to Chester Zoo, a cinema show, a police dog demonstration and a brass band concert.

In the six years the club has been in existence it has proved to fill a long standing need for the mentally handicapped adult who tend to be isolated in the home. For many, the club has opened the door to more social experiences which has given them a fuller and happier life.

Student Training

During the year 9 student nurses from Stallington Hospital; 3 students from the Hull Central Training Council Course for Teachers of Mentally Handicapped Adults and 3 Trainee Social Workers from our own department completed a one month's practical teaching/observation placement.

Holidays and Outings

Two separate parties of 40 trainees accompanied by six staff were taken for one week's holiday to Scarborough on weeks commencing 24th and 31st July. Both parties were accommodated in the Y.M.C.A. Hostel. The weather was warm and sunny and the trainees had a most beneficial and enjoyable holiday.

On Wednesday, 26th May, all trainees and staff went on the Centre's annual outing to Rhyl. The weather was again kind to us and I am glad to report that it was thoroughly enjoyed by all.

A. J. B. ADAMS,

Manager.

Northern Junior Training Centre, Chell Heath

This centre provides training for the mentally handicapped child from the ages of 2 - 17 years. There are 74 children on roll, 50 boys and 24 girls. The children are divided into five classes according to ability. One of these classes is a special care unit which caters for the doubly handicapped child who requires special attention as they have to be toileted and fed. For the rest of the children the daily programme includes social and habit training, percussion band, simple art and word matching.

There is a speech therapist who visits one day a week and a physio-therapist who visits twice a week for those who require them.

The children arrive by bus and ambulance and each child receives a free morning drink and free midday meal.

From the 1st April, 1971 the centre was taken over by the Education Department and is now known as The Heathfield School.

S. CLAY,

(Head Teacher).

Southern Junior Training Centre

The above centre caters for 60 mentally handicapped children between 2 and 18 years. There are four classes for the older age range, a Nursery class and a Special Care Unit in which the children with multiple handicaps are given extra special attention.

The children are conveyed from their homes, by ambulance, bus, and taxi and when in school are provided with free milk as well as a free mid-day meal.

Prior to the transfer to the Education Department the annual Civic visit took place. On 1st April, 1971, the date of transfer, the centre was re-named Kemball School.

A. SHACKLETON,

(Head Teacher).

AMBULANCE SERVICE, 1971

General Remarks

During the year 129,677 patients were carried and 537,322 miles were covered by Service vehicles at an average of 4.0 miles per patient.

These figures show an increase of 2,700 patients and 23,650 miles when compared with last year's figures.

Personnel at 31st December, 1971

1 Chief Ambulance Officer
1 Deputy Chief Ambulance Officer
2 Control Officers (operational)
1 Control Officer (administrative)
1 Clerk/Telephonist
1 Supervisory Clerk/Typist
1 Junior Clerk
4 Section Leaders
4 Deputy Section Leaders
68 Ambulancemen
5 Ambulancewomen
1 Storekeeper/Handyman
1 Labourer
1 Part-time Telephonist
2 Part-time Cleaners

There was one vacancy for an Ambulancewoman to be filled.

Vehicles

There was just one replacement and at the end of the year the vehicular strength was as follows:—

19 Bedford Ambulances.
22 Bedford dual purpose ambulances.
2 Austin Cars.
1 Austin Gypsy van.
1 Ford Mobile Control Vehicle.
1 Commer emergency equipment vehicle.

Long Distance Travel

Where patients have to be transported over long distances, preference is given to rail travel if the doctor in charge of the case is in agreement with such arrangements being made.

The best available train times are obtained, through trains if possible, and compartments or seats are reserved as necessary. Everything possible is done for the comfort of the patients.

During this year arrangements were made for 24 patients to travel by rail compared with 23 last year.

Entonox Outfits

285 requests were received from local midwives for the use of the Entonox outfits, as against 319 last year.

12 outfits are stored and maintained at the Ambulance Station and are available for local midwives as required. Outfits are collected and returned to the Station after use, where they are checked and cleansed and left in readiness for further use.

An oxygrenaire incubator is also available for the use of midwives when transporting premature babies to hospital, or when transferred from hospital to hospital. The incubator was put to use on 21 occasions during the year.

Midwives Night Duty Rota

Requests for the services of midwives, working to a rota system, and who are required during the hours 6.00 p.m. to 7.00 a.m., are made through the Ambulance Service. During the year 297 such requests were made.

N.A.A.O.'s Annual Finals Competition

The National Association of Ambulance Officers Annual Competitions were held at Harrogate on Sunday, 22nd August.

Mr. M. Grocott, Ambulanceman who gained the Attendants' Test award in the No. 9 Regional Competition held at High Ercall, Shropshire, on 9th May, 1971, represented No. 9 Region in the Finals, but was less successful on this occasion.

The first placings were as follows:—

Overall Winners	..	No. 1 Region
Team Test Winners	..	Manchester C.B.
Winning Driver	..	West Riding C.C.
Winning Attendant	..	Berkshire C.C.

Visits and Talks

21 visits to the Station were made by members of various organisations and associations, and student nurses from the local hospitals, when the programme arranged included a talk on the work of the Service, a visit to the Control Room, and to the garage where a number of vehicles were inspected.

Summary of Figures for 1971

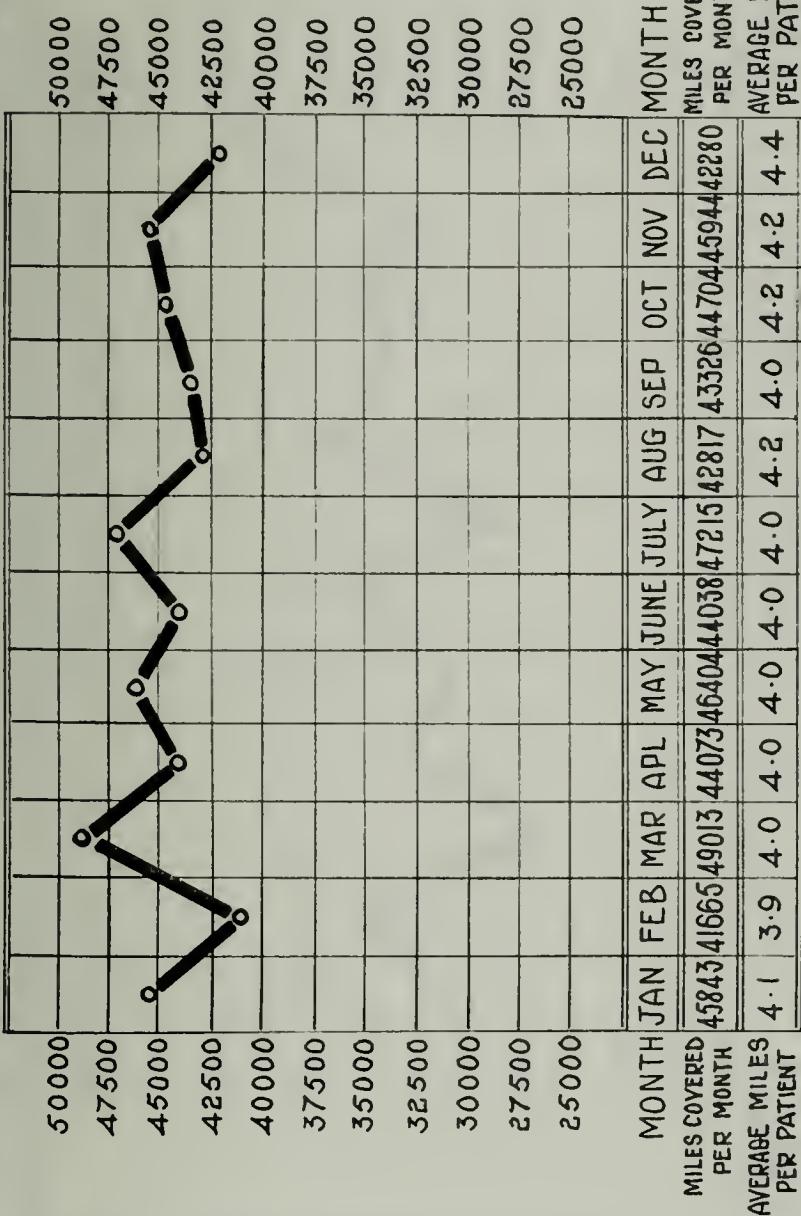
<i>Monthly Totals</i>		<i>Number of Patients Carried</i>	<i>Mileage Covered</i>
January	..	11,097	45,843
February	..	10,474	41,665
March	..	12,153	49,013
April	..	10,846	44,073
May	..	11,436	46,404
June	..	10,316	44,038
July	..	11,699	47,215
August	..	10,161	42,817
September	..	10,617	43,326
October	..	10,500	44,704
November	..	10,905	45,944
December	..	9,473	42,280
Yearly Total	..	<hr/> 129,677	<hr/> 537,322

Summary of Yearly Totals

	<i>Patients</i>	<i>Mileage</i>	<i>Average Miles per Patient</i>
1948 (5th July to 31st Dec.)	9,287	83,972	9.0
1949	33,993	275,465	8.1
1950	46,841	308,111	6.5
1951	57,524	342,709	5.9
1952	63,798	360,082	5.6
1953	72,897	379,725	5.2
1954	78,203	389,972	4.9
1955	77,767	398,014	5.1
1956	78,001	394,631	5.0
1957	73,522	378,278	5.2
1958	79,006	401,980	5.0
1959	82,791	416,628	5.0
1960	92,789	437,798	4.7
1961	99,220	454,885	4.6
1962	110,520	468,353	4.3
1963	106,626	461,217	4.3
1964	105,580	474,040	4.4
1965	116,196	520,019	4.4
1966	123,881	557,037	4.4
1967	135,948	565,823	4.1
1968	138,765	572,859	4.1
1969	134,546	569,126	4.2
1970	126,977	513,672	4.0
1971	129,677	537,322	4.0
	<hr/> 2,174,355	<hr/> 10,261,718	<hr/> 4.7

CITY OF STOKE ON TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

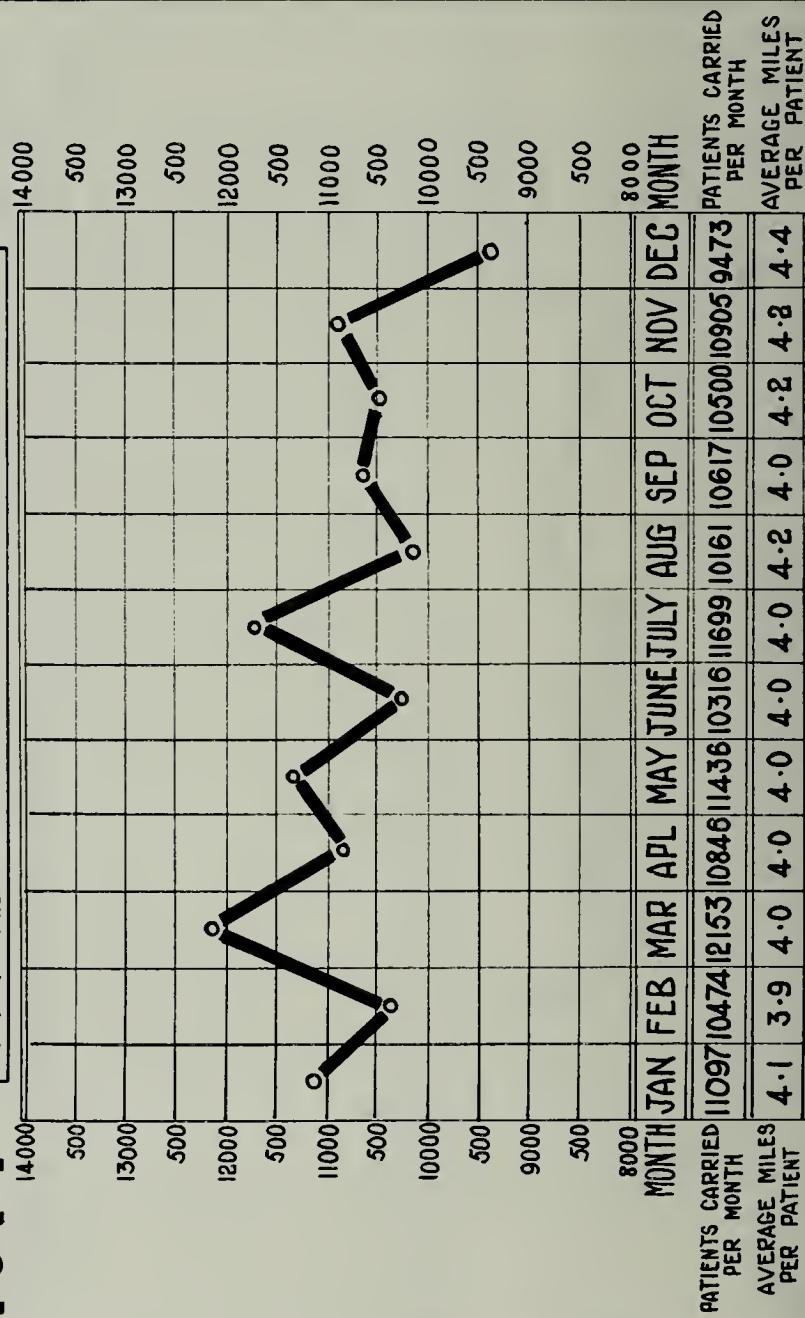
1971 MILEAGE COVERED MONTHLY



CITY OF STOKE ON TRENT AMBULANCE SERVICE

1971

PATIENTS CARRIED MONTHLY



PART 4

NURSING HOMES

CREMATORIUM

PUBLIC MORTUARY

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

NURSING HOMES

Staffordshire Nurses Institution, Stamer House Convalescent and Rest Home, Oxford Street, Penkhull, Stoke-on-Trent is registered under Section 187 of the Public Health Act 1936 as a Nursing Home to accommodate twenty-four persons. Regular inspections of this Nursing Home are carried out by the officers concerned.

CREMATION

The Stoke-on-Trent Crematorium is under the management of the City Council and is situated in the grounds of the Carmountside Cemetery on the main Stoke-on-Trent to Leek road.

During 1971, 1,898 cremations were carried out, as compared with 1,989 in 1970. During the same period, 2,089 interments took place in the City Cemeteries as compared with 2,120 in 1970.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The only Public Mortuary in use is situated at Hinde Street, Hanley. During 1971, 699 bodies were received at the Mortuary and 699 Post Mortems carried out.

Table showing length of retention of Bodies in the Mortuary

5 bodies	1 day
17 bodies	2 days
62 bodies	3 days
129 bodies	4 days
161 bodies	5 days
160 bodies	6 days
80 bodies	7 days
31 bodies	8 days
21 bodies	9 days
15 bodies	10 days
9 bodies	11 days
2 bodies	12 days
1 body	13 days
3 bodies	14 days
1 body	42 days

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 AND 1951

No proceedings were taken under Section 47 of these Acts during the year.

PART 5

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES

WATER SUPPLY

RAINFALL

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE SERVICES OF THE CITY

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955	PUBLIC HEALTH (RECURRING NUISANCES) ACT, 1969
STOKE-ON-TRENT CORPORATION ACTS, 1923, 1928, 1935	PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACTS, 1933—1958	DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950
HOUSING ACTS, 1914—1971	AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE) PROVISIONS ACT, 1956
SHOPS ACT, 1950	CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956-1958
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954	NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960
RENT RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920—1939	CARAVANS, SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960
MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT	LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, 1962
RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951	LICENSING ACT, 1964
PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951	OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963
SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACTS, 1954—1958	THE ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963
FERTILIZERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926	RIDING EST. ACT, 1964—1970
THE CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967	CARAVAN SITES ACT, 1968
FACTORIES ACTS, 1961	CHRONIC SICK & DISABLED PERSONS ACT, 1970
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—1961—1968	

In addition to the above, there are the numerous regulations made under these Acts dealing specifically with various matters.

General Comments

11,148 visits were made to the various food premises in the City. Daily visits were made to the eleven slaughterhouses.

Food is now big business. Families in this area spend a higher proportion of their income on food than on any other commodity. The housewife, in general, buys wisely bearing in mind her refrigeration or other means of storing food before use in her kitchen. Food hygiene, therefore, plays a prominent part in her everyday shopping.

The discussion on the reorganisation of Local Government carries on, it appears that the City Council will be designated a District Council and that Public Health Inspectors will be continuing to carry out all their duties apart from certain work, still to be decided, under Food and Drugs. We welcome this as an indication of our continuing to deal with environmental health functions under the new set-up.

The next decade, the scientists inform us, will experience a great surge forward in technological advancement. Public Health Inspectors should take their rightful place in coping with the problems this will involve in the field of environmental health.

We are now in the final phase of the Slum Clearance Programme. Housing sample surveys have been used to good effect but it is now considered that records of each individual premises should be established. The changing pattern of housing, amenities, transport, special needs of the disabled, make full information essential. We are planning a survey of pre 1914 property to be included, commencing 1972.

The provisions of The Chronic Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970 are drawn to the attention of owners, architects and all other persons involved in the design, alteration or modification of buildings or premises to which the Act applies.

A caravan site is in the course of being established in the City for gipsies, provision has been made for twenty caravans, parking for their towing vehicles, sorting areas for the occupiers to carry on their trade of scrap metal collecting and a play area for children. Each family will be provided with, adjacent to their caravan, a water closet, shower and sink both with hot and cold water in a purpose made building; adjoining is a storeroom.

The site with surfaced roads, street lighting and a public telephone is in a rural area but within walking distance of shops and schools.

This is positive action which should help in the integration of these itinerants into the community. The ones interviewed welcomed this chance of a permanent site, with sanitary and washing facilities accommodation, and the opportunity of schooling for their children.

It is to be hoped that in the future the towing-off of caravans from unauthorised sites will not be necessary, as more local authorities provide caravan sites for these nomads.

1970, Conservation Year, got off to a mixed reception with the Council Manual Workers Strike. 1971 posed further problems on the land Reclamation Scheme. Sneyd Colliery tip has for a long time dominated this area with its ugly spoil bank and this was in the process of being bulldozed into a gradual gradient, unfortunately a strong wind lifted fine material from the displaced tip surface into a dust cloud that was a nuisance to the neighbourhood. Meteorological forecasts must in future play a vital part in the planning of such schemes to obviate this type of man-made nuisance.

Comments were made last year on the problem of industrial waste tips and lack of records relating to disposal of these wastes. No toxic waste dumping was reported in the City area during the year. It is to be hoped that legislation will soon be enacted to prohibit unauthorised dumping of toxic and other industrial waste likely to cause nuisance to the area.

During 1971 staff changes occurred; it is with regret that we record the death of Mr. J. H. Marshall, the Northern Divisional Public Health Inspector. The Central Divisional Public Health Inspector resigned to take up a post of Chief Public Health Inspector. Two members of the staff were promoted to Divisional Public Health Inspectors. Two students were appointed and entered on the B.Sc. Environmental Health Honours Degree Course at Aston University.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Further progress was made in the implementation of this Act and Regulations.

There was an increase of 30% in the number of general inspections made and an increase in the total number of all kinds of visits made to the various classes of premises.

The number of accidents notified were 109; 73 of these being reportable as compared with 44 the previous year. I would like to think that the increase was due to the awareness of occupiers to notify accidents rather than to an actual increase in accidents. All notifiable accidents were investigated and this afforded the Public Health Inspector with an opportunity to discuss with occupiers their responsibilities under the Act. Falls of persons still seems to be the main cause of accidents notified - individual carelessness, haphazard storing of goods, poor lighting and defective flooring (probably unsuitable footwear) all contributing to this cause.

Hoists and Lifts Regulations, 1968

As a result of this legislation, the Department has been able to examine various lifting devices peculiar to pottery warehouse premises, not previously subject to legislation. As a result, advice has been sought by owners of this type of equipment, resulting in close attention being given to service and maintenance and the safety of the operatives handling the equipment.

The number of premises registered on 31st December, 1971, was as follows:—

Table 25

Premises	Number
Offices	581
Retail shops	1,362
Wholesale shops	191
Catering establishments	200
Fuel depots	7
TOTAL	2,341

Table 26

**Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises
by Workplace**

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of Persons Employed (2)
Offices	7,659
Retail Shops	7,736
Wholesale Department, Warehouses	2,462
Catering Establishments open to the Public	1,670
Canteens	135
Fuel Storage Depots	76
	19,738
Total Males: 8,701	Total Females: 11,037

Table 27
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	76	581	287
Retail Shops	128	1,362	444
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	24	191	100
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	13	200	44
Fuel Storage Depots ..	2	7	3
Totals	243	2,341	878

Table 28
Number of Visits of all Kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

2,304

Table 29
Inspections of Premises

Type of Premises	Full Inspections	Revisits or Other Inspections
Retail Shops	444	915
Wholesale Shops	100	114
Offices	287	342
Catering Establishments/Canteens ..	44	45
Fuel Depots	3	10
TOTALS	878	1,426
Total visits of all kinds ..	1970	2,069
	1971	2,304

For a classification of the premises registered, please see Table 27.

Table 30
Analysis of Contraventions

Section	Subject	Contraventions			
		Found 1970	Abated 1970	Found 1971	Abated 1971
4	Cleanliness (lack of)	235	270	456	389
5	Overcrowding	1	1	2	3
6	Temperature	61	52	76	68
7	Ventilation	70	79	70	92
8	Lighting	41	41	39	37
9	Sanitary Conveniences	170	217	190	145
10	Washing Facilities	95	76	131	123
11	Supply of drinking water	39	15	32	39
12	Clothing accommodation	7	20	9	24
13	Sitting facilities	1	1	1	—
14	Seats (sedentary workers)	1	1	—	—
15	Eating facilities	19	23	1	9
16	Floors, passages and stairs	180	139	165	286
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	8	3	12	9
18	Protection of young persons working at dangerous machinery	2	2	2	4
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	—	—	—	—
20	Hoist and Lifts	—	—	—	—
23	Prohibition of heavy work	—	2	—	—
24	First Aid—General provisions	70	51	92	64
49	Premises not registered	78	62	94	75
50	Abstract	114	120	131	128
	TOTALS . .	1,192	1,175	1,503	1,495

Table 31**Prosecutions**

PROSECUTIONS INSTITUTED OF WHICH THE HEARING WAS
COMPLETED IN THE YEAR

Section of Act or title of Regulation or Order	No. of persons or companies prosecuted	No. of informations laid	No. of informations leading to a conviction
O.S.R. Act, Sec. 53	Nil	Nil	Nil

No. of complaints (or summary applications) made under Section 22 .. Nil

No. of interim orders granted Nil

Eight complaints were received from employees and trade unions regarding insufficient heating, ventilation and general matters, all were substantiated and remedial action taken.

Table 32

There were 109 accidents notified to the department - 73 being reportable as compared with 44 the previous year. The breakdown and comparison with 1970 is as follows:—

	Women	Men	Girls under 18 years	Boys under 18 years	Total
1971	37	27	2	7	73
1970	23	14	6	1	44

No fatal accidents were reported during the year. All of the notified accidents were investigated.

Table 33
Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	
Offices	(3) 4	(2) 4	(-) -	(-) -	(1) 3	(2) 1
Retail shops	(35) 61	(35) 61	(-) 1	(2) 2	(8) 29	(25) 25
Wholesale shops						
Warehouses	(1) 2	(1) 2	(-) -	(-) -	(1) 3	(-) 3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	(5) 5	(5) 5	(-) -	(-) -	(1) 3	(4) 2
Fuel storage depots	(-) 1	(-) 1	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) 1
TOTALS	(44) 73	(43) 73	(-) 1	(2) 2	(11) 38	(31) 32

Numbers in parenthesis are the 1970 equivalent figures.

Table 34
Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	(1) -	(1) 4	(1) 1	(-) -	(-) -
Transport	(-) -	(1) 2	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Falls of persons	(1) 2	(20) 17	(1) -	(1) 2	(-) -
Stepping on or striking against object or person	(-) -	(11) 2	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Handling goods	(-) 2	(8) 14	(-) 1	(-) 3	(-) 1
Struck by falling object	(-) -	(1) 7	(-) 2	(1) -	(-) -
Fires and explosions	(-) -	(1) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Electricity	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -	(-) -
Use of hand tools	(-) -	(2) 7	(1) 1	(1) -	(-) -
Not otherwise specified	(1) -	(2) 4	(1) 1	(2) -	(-) -

The numbers in parenthesis are the 1970 equivalent figures.

No exemptions were granted for any particular class of premises or for any individual requirement.

Table 35

Inspectors

No. of Inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (5) of the Act ..	34
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act ..	Nil

General Inspections

INSPECTIONS	1970	1971
Infectious Diseases	1,387	1,023
Overcrowding (special enquiries)	8	7
Drainage	885	1,787
Structural Defects	477	1,090
Other Nuisances	618	704
Total number of houses inspected ..	3,375	4,611
Total number of houses in which defects were found	1,988	1,090
Total number of defects found	4,778	2,687
REVISITS AND SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS	1970	1971
In respect of nuisances	3,985	2,132
In respect of Infectious Disease	2,987	1,947
In respect of other causes	3,208	4,189
Appointments kept	1,916	2,241

COMPLAINTS

During the year 2,449 complaints were received.

65 complaints relating to dangerous structures, street paving, gas and water leakages, and other matters were referred to the Departments concerned.

DRAINAGE WORK	1970	1971
Complaints	19	1,787
Conversions, etc.	57	317
Other Visits in Connection with Drainage Work ..	1,601	1,886
Re-visits to Drainage Work	818	1,555

NUMBER OF DRAIN TESTS MADE	416
--	-----

Other Special Inspections

Purpose	1970			1971	
	Number of Inspections			Number of Inspections	
Theatres, cinemas etc.	93	—
Public conveniences	1	11
Public Halls and baths	1	3
Marl pits, pit shafts, tips, quarries	24	51
Hairdressers	86	152
Stables, pigs and poultry	2	44
Fair grounds	4	20
Animal Food Shops	—	16
Waste food boiling plants	4	9
Caravan sites	3	15
Agricultural units (farms)	12	—
Common yards and courts	—	6
Launderettes and Sauna Baths	—	14
				230	341
				—	—

Riding Establishment Act and Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1970

These premises continue to be inspected by Health Inspectors and at least once a year they are accompanied by a Veterinary Surgeon. A visit is also made, at our request, by a Fire Prevention Officer and his suggestions are embodied in our recommendations which are made as a condition of the Licence.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

10 visits were made to six premises licensed under the Act. These premises are also visited by a Veterinary Surgeon and Fire Prevention Officer as above.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

64 visits were made to 24 premises licensed under the Act.

STATUTORY NOTICES AND LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Table of Statutory Notices Served

			Notices Served	
			1970	1971
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936				
Section 39 Provision of Drainage, etc. . .	..	202	100	
Section 40 Soil Pipe and Vent Shafts . . .	..	—	—
Section 44 Insufficient Closet Accommodation..		—	—	
Section 45 Defective Closet Accommodation ..		104	47	
Section 47 Conversions .. . . .	..	5	—	
Section 56 Unpaved Yards .. . . .	..	7	—	
Section 83 .. . . .	..	—	—
Section 89 .. . . .	..	—	—
Section 93 Statutory Nuisances .. . . .	..	320	136	
Section 138 .. . . .	..	—	—
Section 275 .. . . .	..	—	—
PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961				
Section 18 (Private Sewer) .. . . .	..	—	—
LANDLORD AND TENANT ACT, 1962, SEC. 2		..	—	2
STOKE-ON-TRENT ACT, 1928				
Section 32 Stopped and Defective Drains ..		101	141	
FACTORIES ACT, 1961				
Section 7 .. . . .	..	—	—	3
	TOTALS	739	429	

Proceedings under the Public Health Act, 1936 were instituted in 1 case during the year and work was referred to the City Works Department in default of statutory notices as follows:—

Section 26 ..	2 cases
Section 39 ..	26 cases
Section 45 ..	15 cases
Section 93 ..	3 cases

Common Lodging Houses

Nine inspections were carried out of the only common lodging house in the district and conditions generally were found to be satisfactory.

Works required to be carried out by the Fire Prevention Officer were completed during the year.

The Salvation Army Hostel in Lovatt Street, Stoke continues to provide a valuable service in the accommodation of otherwise homeless persons. The administration and management is carried out in a responsible manner. Periodic inspections are carried out and any contraventions found to exist receive, on notification, prompt attention.

Waste Water Closets

A scheme for the conversion of Waste Water Closets was approved by the Minister of Health in September, 1950, and loan sanction has already been given to the extent of £70,000.

At the end of 1971, the position was as follows:—

Number of conversions completed during the year	3
Total number completed	4,061
Average Cost Per Conversion	£37.57
Total Cost	£152,550
Cost to Owner	£86,419
Cost to Corporation	£66,131

DISINFECTION AND PEST CONTROL

Plans have been passed for the construction of a new Depot which will house the Pest Control and Disinfection staff. In addition a Cleansing Station for verminous persons is to be incorporated. The integration of all these services will allow for any problem of this nature to be dealt with speedily and efficiently when the station is completed early in 1972.

DISINFECTION SERVICE

Table showing disinfection carried out following infectious disease etc.:—

Number of Rooms disinfected	576
Number of Hospital Wards disinfected	91
Number of Schools disinfected	—
Total number of Articles of Clothing, etc. disinfected	1,203

Increasing use has been made of the staff and vehicles to distribute aids to Care and After Care patients and also in connection with the laundry service.

The following is a summary of work in connection with some of these services:

12,843 laundry bags were handled.

24 Problem families were given furniture.

949 visits were made to Care & After Care patients.

PEST CONTROL

Insects

The section has dealt with many types of insect infestations during the year. Complaints of cockroaches, wasps and ants have been numerous. Infestations of bed-bug have shown a marked decrease.

All Corporation Buildings and Hospitals in the City are covered by this service, and a large number of business premises are under annual contract for monthly inspections and necessary treatments.

As a precautionary measure the furniture of 568 householders moved from Slum Clearance properties into Corporation dwellings was treated with insecticide immediately prior to removal.

The following table shows the different types of property treated:—

Number of treatments carried out at Private Houses	187
Number of treatments carried out at Council Houses	507
Number of treatments carried out at Business Premises	1,003

Rodents

Many more firms have taken out contracts for the periodic inspection and treatment of their premises by the Rodent Operators.

Free treatment is given to householders reporting rats around their houses. This has resulted in the section becoming aware of and being able to treat more minor infestations as they occur.

Increasing resistance to Warfarin by mice has been noticed during the year, and where this has occurred the premises have been treated satisfactorily with Zinc Phosphide or Alpha Chloralose.

The following is a summary of the work carried out:—

		1970	1971
Number of visits to premises .. ..	.. ..	16,035	12,011
Estimated kill (Rats and Mice) .. ..	.. ..	15,859	19,339
Number of Bodies seen (Rats and Mice) .. ..	.. ..	5,129	6,577

Sewer Treatment

During the year 3,724 Manholes were treated with Fluoracetamide.

As sufficient labour becomes available, complete sections of the sewer system are given a treatment at 100% of the manholes. This has resulted in a decrease in the number of surface infestations, a large number of which originate from defective drains.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936—OFFENSIVE TRADES

List of Classifications of Registered Trades

Bone Burners	3
Tripe Boilers	3
Gut Scrapers	2
Fat Melters and Extractors	6
Hide and Skin Dealers	2
Rag and Bone Dealers	3
	19

The premises in all cases are maintained in compliance with the provisions of the Bye-laws applicable to each particular trade.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Three types of instruments are employed. The first is a deposit gauge which collects particles falling out of the atmosphere and impurities washed down by the rain; the second is a lead peroxide candle, which indicates the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air by the facility with which lead peroxide reacts with sulphur to form lead sulphate; and the third is an instrument which is used to estimate the amount of suspended matter (smoke) and to measure the amount of sulphur dioxide in the air.

Instruments of the first and second types are maintained at 14 sites in the industrial and densely populated areas of the City, as well as in the more open and purely residential areas. The readings of these instruments are analysed monthly and the results for 1971 are shown in Table Nos. 40 and 41. The readings of insoluble deposit obtained by the use of this type of gauge give a reasonably accurate indication of the "fall out" over a radius of a quarter of a mile from the site. Readings are generally higher in industrial areas than for sites in country districts and reflect the type of industry in an area, as in this area with its steel and ceramic manufactures. The transport of materials connected with our local industry, spillages on roads and attendant dust must also reflect on the amount of fall-out. It is not, however, always confined to transport of materials used in manufacture as serious inconvenience to residents fronting roads occurs when large-scale earth moving operations are undertaken in connection with redevelopment involving use of public roads.

These next few years are likely to see considerable activity of this kind during the construction of the 'D' road and the projected Derby link road. Ways and means of preventing the inconvenience and nuisance attendant on these operations should be considered beforehand so that they can be applied at the start of operations.

The average monthly readings for 1971 of solid deposits (insoluble) are lower at 5 out of the 14 stations, and for sulphur dioxide, are lower at 11 out of the 14 stations, than those for 1970.

The third type of instrument consists of an apparatus through which air, from outside the building, is drawn at an even rate of approximately 70 cu. ft. per day and passed through a filter paper which retains the suspended matter in the air, forming a "stain", then through a solution of hydrogen peroxide where the sulphur dioxide in the air is converted to sulphuric acid. An eight-port apparatus is in operation at each station which automatically switches the incoming air from one set of prepared filter papers and solutions to another every 24 hours, thereby, only needing attention every seven days. The amount of "smoke" retained on the filter papers is evaluated by means of a photo-electric reflectometer and the acid solution is titrated with a standard alkali solution. The amounts of "smoke" and sulphur dioxide recorded are given in "micro-grammes per cu. metre".

Table Nos. 37 and 38 indicate the station sites where this type of instrument is in use together with the readings obtained. Besides the

yearly averages - summer and winter averages, highest daily readings and the number of days when readings exceeded 500 microgrammes per cu. metre - are now included in the tables to keep in line with the format used by Warren Spring Laboratory.

The high readings, particularly those exceeding 500, are normally due to adverse weather conditions such as fogs or mists occurring during very cold weather when the "ventilation" of the atmosphere breaks down. The number of days when these fogs and mists occurred is indicated.

An analysis of the readings as regards smoke shows that readings at Station No. 16 were higher in the earlier years possibly due to emissions from coal-fired pottery ovens. As these were replaced by gas and electrically fired kilns the amount of smoke recorded was less. In the autumn of 1964 the area surrounding Station No. 16 became smoke controlled and further reduction took place. Unfortunately the use of this Station has had to be discontinued. The only other Station at present in a Smoke Control Area is No. 11 and the Order covering this Area came into operation in the autumn of 1968. The reduced readings of smoke show the effect of smoke control.

It is clear that any dramatic reduction in the amount of smoke recorded at the other stations will have to await the introduction of further smoke control areas and /or the voluntary changeover to the use of smokeless fuels by householders on a large scale.

Reduction in readings of sulphur oxides are not so great except in the earlier years of Station No. 16 when coal was replaced by smokeless fuels for pottery firing. The concentration of sulphur oxides in the air is dependant on the amount of solid fuel and oil burned. In smoke control areas the use of solid smokeless fuels still gives rise to the emission of sulphur oxides therefore it is only by increased use of sulphur-free fuels, such as gas and electricity, that further reduction can take place.

Table No. 36 shows the readings of smoke concentrations obtained by the use of a similar instrument at the Sewage Works, Leek Road, Hanley between 1925 and 1949. As summer and winter averages are now shown in Table Nos. 37 and 38 a comparison is possible.

The sites, were specially chosen because of the type of district where they are situated. These are:—

Station No. 3—Industrial area interspersed with domestic premises of high density;

Station No. 10—Residential area with medium density housing interspersed with low-density housing and fields;

Station No. 11—Residential area with medium density housing, typically an inner suburb or housing estate, surrounded by other built-up areas and interspersed with some industrial undertakings;

Station No. 16—Mixed area of commercial and industrial property with high density housing (now taken out of commission).

Station No. 20—Predominantly a residential area with high-density housing (terraced) interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

Station No. 21—Mixed area of commercial and industrial property with high density housing.

Station No. 22—Predominantly a residential area with high density housing (terraced) interspersed with some industrial undertakings.

The concentration of smoke in the air at any point depends on the housing density in the immediate neighbourhood and not, as may be thought, on the size of a town. It also depends on the customs of the inhabitants. As this district is a mining area where concessionary coal is allocated to miners, more coal per head of population may be burned than in other areas.

Now that local industry has reduced smoke emissions by upwards of 90%, by the use of gas and electricity in place of coal and the burning of coal relatively smokelessly in boilers, the greatest source of smoke is now due to the use of coal on domestic firegrates, which takes place mainly during the winter months.

CONTROL OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The solution to the problem of eliminating smoke emissions arising during the manufacture of blue and brindled clay products fired by coal, and latterly also by oil, remained unresolved until recently although it had been the subject of a study for many years, including that of a Working Party. Due, no doubt, to the advantage in cost natural gas now has in relation to other fuels, compared with the past, and to its plentiful supply, it has been found economically possible to fire clay products in beehive kilns with this fuel. It has also been found practicable to produce blue and brindled products in these kilns with little or no smoke.

Conversion of beehive kilns, used for producing these products, from the use of coal to natural gas has continued.

One firm is building a further shuttle kiln designed specifically to use natural gas to produce blue bricks without the production of smoke.

With this "break-through" the complete elimination of dark and black smoke emissions from industrial processes in the City is now within reach.

From the information supplied by the Boards, and from other sources, the number of kilns in use at the end of the year in the pottery and heavy clay sections of local industry was as follows:

ELECTRICITY	..	Intermittent	574	Continuous	91
GAS (natural)	..	Intermittent	290	Continuous	318
FUEL OIL	..	..		Continuous	20
GAS OIL	..	Intermittent	12	Continuous	9
L.P.G.	..	Intermittent	15	Continuous	22

In addition there are a number of coal and oil-fired intermittent kilns in use which are registered processes under the Alkali Act and controlled by H.M. Alkali Inspector.

In connection with recorded contraventions of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, i.e. emission of dark smoke from industrial and trade premises, not being emissions from chimneys, prosecutions were undertaken in respect of four contraventions resulting in fines being made in respect of three and one was dismissed.

One firm appealed to Quarter Sessions in respect of two cases and their appeal was dismissed.

Smoke Control Areas

These are areas, established by means of Orders made by the City Council and confirmed by the Minister, designed to deal with the domestic smoke problem. It is an offence, except where exemptions are in force, to emit smoke from a chimney of a building in areas covered by Orders unless it can be proved that the smoke arose from the burning of an authorised smokeless fuel. Grants are payable to owners and occupiers of dwelling houses in areas covered by Orders that have been confirmed, who need to adapt their fireplaces to burn smokeless fuels in order to avoid contraventions.

The work of converting and adapting fireplaces in private dwelling-houses situated in the area covered by No. 24 Order was proceeded with.

The inadequacy of supply, nationally, of solid smokeless fuels was overcome during the year enabling No. 25 Order to be made and work proceeded with the preparation to make Order No. 26.

The present position regarding Smoke Control Areas is shown in Table No. 39.

The slow-down during part of 1970-71 in the making of further Orders due to the inadequacy of supply of solid smokeless fuels is regretted, as has been previously mentioned, it is only by the reduction of smoke from domestic fires that any further great improvement in the City's atmosphere during winter months, particularly in view of the progress made by industry, and of further progress likely in the heavy clay section, in the elimination of smoke.

Contraventions of Orders were detected on 88 occasions and warnings issued.

Table 36

An Indication of the Smoke Content of the City's Atmosphere obtained by the use of Dr. Owen's Automatic Filter at Hanley Sewage Works between 1925 and 1949

(Average Daily Readings in Microgrammes per cubic metre)

Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)	Year	Summer 1st April to 30th September	Winter 1st October to 31st March (following year)
1925	350	590	1944		
1926	170	580	1945		
1927	280	540	1946		
1928	470	600	1947	260	580
1929	550	730	1948		
1930	390	560	1949		
1931	640	840			
1932	580	770			
1933	610	820			
1934	610	790			
1935	610	810			
1936	510	780			
1937	580	730			
1938	440	660			
1941					
1942	350	670			
1943					

Table 37

TABLE OF READINGS OF SMOKE BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS
JANUARY, 1971 - MARCH, 1972

AVERAGES:—

YEARLY (APRIL - MARCH) :: SUMMER (APRIL - SEPTEMBER) :: WINTER (OCTOBER - MARCH)

STATION No. 3—BROWNHILLS HIGH SCHOOL, TUNSTALL

STATION No. 10—HANLEY HIGH SCHOOL, BUCKNALL

STATION No. 11—THISTLEY HOUGH SCHOOL, PENKHULL

STATION No. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., GLEBE STREET, STOKE (ceased September, 1968)

STATION No. 20—WELLINGTON ROAD SCHOOL, HANLEY

STATION No. 21—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., 79 LONDON ROAD, STOKE

STATION No. 22—HEALTH CENTRE, TUNSTALL

SMOKE READINGS IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

STATION	Daily Average								Highest Daily Reading								No. of Days exceed. 500								Days with Fog	
	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	3	10	11	16	20
1971																										
April	54	40	48	—	161	72	108	150	113	131	—	322	155	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
May	38	37	26	—	78	51	66	82	87	50	—	138	112	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
June	38	44	24	—	74	49	66	76	72	62	—	170	69	117	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July	30	30	20	—	41	35	37	48	62	38	—	78	62	81	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
August	34	38	25	—	61	49	64	56	82	63	—	112	81	106	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
September	76	75	54	—	124	83	97	210	203	150	—	299	196	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
October	87	80	40	—	179	101	123	431	282	174	—	615	360	511	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	
November	119	196	59	—	224	193	236	634	555	221	—	749	850	847	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	2	2	
December	106	115	42	—	226	147	174	293	372	147	—	540	363	374	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	
1972																										
January	96	101	76	—	210	141	161	360	338	340	—	730	629	542	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	
February	76	74	66	—	176	109	139	178	169	126	—	275	209	262	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
March	81	77	80	—	174	112	136	230	183	222	—	286	259	250	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Yearly 71-72	70	76	47	—	144	95	119	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Summer 71	45	44	33	—	90	57	73	210	203	150	—	322	196	275	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Winter 71-72	94	107	61	—	198	134	162	634	555	340	—	749	850	847	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	2	4	8	
Yearly 70-71	74	86	52	—	139	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Summer 70	40	43	31	—	72	78	—	132	146	149	—	244	207	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Winter 70-71	107	127	73	—	204	165	157	704	957	625	—	914	983	965	2	3	1	—	—	4	3	3	6	—	—	
Yearly 69-70	82	105	71	—	150	149	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Summer 1969	47	61	45	—	82	78	—	220	223	332	—	288	236	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8	—	
Winter 69-70	116	148	197	—	218	220	—	908	625	814	—	790	858	—	1	4	1	—	—	8	8	—	—	14	—	
Yearly 68-69	91	88	94	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Summer 68	50	38	51	—	95	95	—	156	222	226	302	265	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Winter 68-69	136	138	138	—	230	217	—	558	702	720	—	896	847	—	2	5	3	—	—	8	13	—	—	17	—	
Yearly 67-68	80	93	76	—	130	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Summer 67	42	47	43	—	88	60	—	—	173	164	209	323	218	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Winter 67-68	115	139	110	—	169	188	—	—	738	571	861	823	801	—	—	2	1	2	7	5	—	—	—	—	16	
Yearly 66-67	—	88	95	—	110	154	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Summer 66	—	53	60	—	62	102	—	—	205	358	248	350	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Winter 66-67	—	125	129	—	162	206	—	—	592	855	9485	1164	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	
Yearly 65-66					159	—	—	—																		
Summer 65					122	—	—	—								355									9	
Winter 65-66					194	—	—	—								848									15	
Yearly 64-65					221	—	—	—								451									26	
Summer 64					122	—	—	—								1593									17	
Winter 64-65					313	—	—	—																		
Yearly 63-64					196	—	—	—								410									12	
Summer 63					134	—	—	—								1616									15	
Winter 63-64					255	—	—	—																		
Yearly 62-63					252	—	—	—								—									33	
Summer 62					136	—	—	—								322									20	
Winter 62-63					356	—	—	—								1388										
Winter 61-62					357	—	—	—								2618									27	
																									34	

Table 38

TABLE OF READINGS OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE BY VOLUMETRIC APPARATUS
JANUARY, 1971 - MARCH, 1972

AVERAGES:

YEARLY (APRIL - MARCH) :: SUMMER (APRIL - SEPTEMBER) :: WINTER (OCTOBER - MARCH)

STATION NO. 3—BROWNSHILLS HIGH SCHOOL, TUNSTALL

STATION NO. 10—HANLEY HIGH SCHOOL, BUCKNALL

STATION NO. 11—THISTLEY HOLLOW SCHOOL, PENKULL

STATION NO. 16—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., GLEBE STREET, STOKE
(ceased September, 1968)

STATION NO. 20—WELLINGTON ROAD SCHOOL, HASLW

STATION NO. 21—PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT., 79 LONDON ROAD, STOKE

STATION NO. 22—HEALTH CENTRE, TUNSTALL

SULPHUR DIONIDE READINGS IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

STATION	Daily Average							Highest Daily Reading							No. of days exceed. 500							Days with Fog	
	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	3	10	11	16	20	21	22	3	10	11	16	20	21	22		
1971																							
1	121	105	132	—	174	132	146	240	201	257	—	346	239	255	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	112	91	88	—	122	103	116	220	155	211	—	354	231	242	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3	96	73	66	—	97	89	84	149	104	112	—	146	147	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4	76	66	75	—	100	85	91	140	88	127	—	154	141	123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5	91	71	73	—	107	81	117	204	113	157	—	174	155	167	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6	108	106	112	—	168	132	133	255	223	212	—	361	285	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7	110	99	92	—	174	168	134	333	229	317	—	440	298	372	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
8	160	193	135	—	227	200	187	574	480	414	—	615	631	644	1	—	—	2	1	1	—	2	
9	147	147	116	—	212	172	184	365	331	317	—	468	330	443	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
1972																							
1	167	142	153	—	230	217	204	305	351	417	—	501	533	434	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	
2	134	110	147	—	195	165	167	293	181	238	—	334	269	322	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
3	133	110	146	—	192	154	172	215	254	267	—	304	287	294	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
July 71-72	121	109	111	—	167	142	145	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	101	85	91	—	128	104	115	255	223	257	—	361	285	308	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	142	134	132	—	205	179	175	574	480	417	—	615	631	644	1	—	—	3	2	1	8	—	
July 70-71	127	124	112	—	176	178	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	92	82	78	—	114	142	—	257	211	348	—	271	476	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	162	164	146	—	236	213	180	842	924	629	—	945	824	1110	3	1	3	6	4	4	6	—	
July 69-70	152	125	120	—	175	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	134	95	86	—	131	143	—	743	210	322	—	346	403	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	169	155	155	—	219	290	—	622	579	849	—	540	870	—	1	2	3	3	11	—	14	—	
July 68-69	192	120	129	—	188	—	—	351	227	632	350	385	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	
1	160	91	85	131	139	—	—	569	547	746	—	651	843	—	3	1	2	7	17	—	17	—	
July 67-68	160	140	122	186	200	—	—	731	542	717	687	691	—	—	—	4	1	4	9	8	—	16	—
1	129	96	89	134	119	—	—	247	267	417	374	349	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	189	187	156	233	254	—	—	731	542	717	687	691	—	—	—	4	1	4	9	8	—	16	
July 66-67	—	124	123	157	197	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	82	83	113	131	—	—	—	179	340	285	339	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	9	—	10	
2	—	166	164	204	264	—	—	—	530	665	800	693	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 65-66	—	—	—	194	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	339	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	246	—	—	—	—	—	—	658	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
July 64-65	—	—	—	233	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	474	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2	—	—	—	333	—	—	—	—	—	—	1123	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	17	
July 63-64	—	—	—	225	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	—	422	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	
2	—	—	—	286	—	—	—	—	—	—	1331	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 62-63	—	—	—	307	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
1	—	—	—	180	—	—	—	—	—	—	428	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20	
2	—	—	—	421	—	—	—	—	—	—	1329	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
July 61-62	—	—	—	379	—	—	—	—	—	—	2114	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	

Table 39

Smoke Control Areas

Number of Areas confirmed and in operation	..	..	..	24
Number of Areas awaiting confirmation	..	..	..	1
Number of dwellings in Confirmed Areas	..	..	..	21,576
Number of other premises in Confirmed Areas	..	..	..	2,575
Total acreage of Confirmed Areas	..	..	..	9,510

Progress in 1971

Area No.	Area covered	Date Order made	No. of Objectors	Date confirmed	Date of operation	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Acreage
24	Lightwood Parts of Dresden, Meir and Normacot	1.10.69	2	17.7.70	1.7.71	2,767	88	1,410
25	Part of Meir and Weston Coyney	5.10.71	—	—	—	3,970	115	525

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Standard Deposit Gauge
Readings of Solid Deposits (Insoluble) in Milligrammes per Square Metre—Day, 1971

Station No.	Location	1971										Monthly Averages for 1971	Monthly Average for 10 years 1962-1971		
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
4	Tunstall, Westcliffe	22.8	57.8	119.3	75.5	117.0	136.0	145.8	75.5	37.5	67.1	62.5	47.8	80.38	
5	Tunstall, Mill Hill	59.4	51.6	59.9	64.3	95.9	98.9	70.8	101.1	54.6	37.8	109.3	34.1	69.81	
3	Tunstall, Brownhills	126.6	163.3	171.4	90.5	122.0	85.9	127.8	126.9	89.2	109.7	127.3	75.1	117.98	
6	Burslem, Park	80.5	79.9	103.2	136.0	91.5	92.0	180.3	126.9	49.5	72.9	76.6	51.9	95.10	
7	Burslem, Cobridge Park	92.2	126.3	187.7	185.2	*	156.0	100.1	133.7	67.5	105.1	193.8	67.1	128.61	
8	Hanley, Etruria Park	211.2	*	225.5	87.4	*	588.5	292.0	101.2	36.3	*	138.7	121.0	134.04	
10	Hanley, High School	65.7	63.1	96.5	68.5	89.8	69.6	107.9	80.5	39.6	43.0	79.9	64.3	72.36	
1	Hanley, Sewage Works	105.6	100.5	108.4	109.3	109.9	72.0	80.8	137.0	46.9	61.5	104.3	52.2	90.70	
11	Stoke, Thistley Hough High School	37.1	54.2	58.1	72.1	102.7	79.0	110.7	38.2	34.8	34.8	25.3	58.97	60.04	
12	Fenton, Park	70.5	57.3	64.4	44.5	78.9	55.3	*	*	35.7	57.1	72.5	42.2	57.84	89.76
13	Longton, Employment Bureau	79.1	82.4	90.0	88.9	92.3	52.6	53.9	180.2	44.2	53.5	101.0	6.5	77.05	83.85
17	Longton, Webberley Lane	63.0	75.2	100.1	102.0	129.8	93.8	148.8	147.1	36.1	58.5	123.9	76.6	96.24	112.06
14	Longton, Park	157.4	46.4	57.6	71.3	67.2	49.9	41.6	101.2	*	*	65.4	87.9	74.59	73.81
15	Longton, Sandon High School	56.1	64.7	98.3	70.0	101.6	146.3	128.6	151.1	53.2	58.3	72.4	62.2	88.56	82.06

* Indicates Station out of action

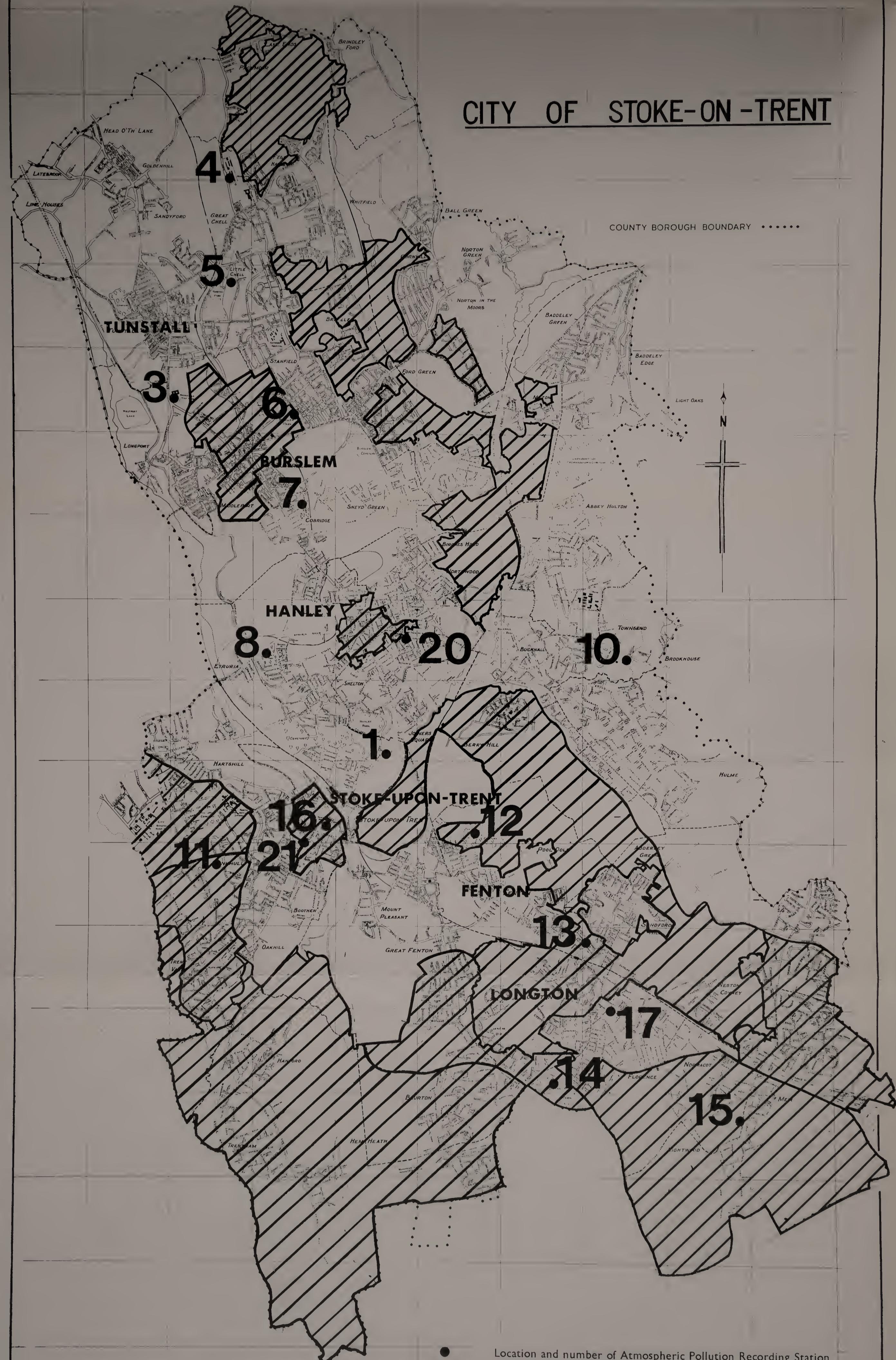
Table 41

Estimation of Atmospheric Pollution by Lead Peroxide Instruments
Readings of Rate of Absorption of Sulphur Dioxide Expressed as Milligrammes SO₃ per 100 Square Centimetres Lead Peroxide
Per Day, Year 1971

Station No.	Location	January				February				March				April				May				June				July				August				September				October				November				Monthly Average for 1971		Monthly Average for 10 years 1962-1971	
		Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.																																				
4	Tunstall, Westcliffe	2.16	1.34	0.85	1.07	0.77	0.52	0.51	0.47	0.84	0.99	0.88	1.07	0.96	1.25																																		
5	Tunstall, Mill Hill	2.88	2.16	1.64	1.56	1.32	0.91	0.93	0.90	1.28	1.76	1.86	2.14	1.61	1.85																																		
3	Tunstall, Brownhills	3.23	2.12	2.05	1.79	1.44	1.06	1.08	1.00	0.95	*	1.50	*	1.62	2.08																																		
6	Burslem, Park	2.54	1.90	1.87	1.46	1.10	0.83	*	0.72	1.03	1.06	1.88	1.57	1.45	1.99																																		
7	Burslem, Cobridge Park	3.02	1.64	1.39	0.86	0.71	0.37	0.51	0.65	0.57	0.78	1.34	1.12	1.08	1.59																																		
8	Hanley, Etruria Park	1.41	1.18	1.01	0.83	0.68	0.45	0.57	0.39	0.61	0.84	0.91	0.86	0.81	1.50																																		
10	Hanley, High School	2.07	1.83	1.42	0.94	0.87	0.73	0.37	0.68	0.95	1.01	1.70	1.89	1.20	1.48																																		
1	Hanley, Sewage Works	2.12	1.79	1.56	1.15	0.84	0.65	0.66	0.51	0.87	0.99	1.60	1.35	1.17	1.68																																		
11	Stoke, Thistley Hough High School	3.04	2.20	1.76	0.69	1.18	0.88	1.03	0.74	1.20	1.06	1.51	1.69	1.41	1.92																																		
12	Fenton, Park	2.13	1.63	1.30	0.97	0.89	0.52	0.64	0.64	0.92	1.07	1.39	1.44	1.13	1.59																																		
13	Longton, Employment Bureau	2.12	1.74	1.52	1.20	1.07	0.71	0.72	0.70	1.37	1.04	1.48	1.38	1.25	1.58																																		
17	Longton, Webberley Lane	1.69	1.52	1.40	1.17	0.88	0.82	0.73	0.58	0.87	0.78	1.27	1.05	1.06	1.67																																		
14	Longton, Park	1.01	0.70	0.70	1.66	0.48	0.36	0.36	0.27	0.44	0.35	0.58	0.52	0.62	0.99																																		
15	Longton, Santon High School	3.27	1.81	1.68	*	1.24	1.00	0.84	0.74	1.27	1.19	0.85	1.59	1.41	1.58																																		

* Indicates site out of action

CITY OF STOKE-ON-TRENT



Location and number of Atmospheric Pollution Recording Station

Smoke Control Areas Confirmed (to 31st December 1971)

Table 42

**Administration of Clean Air Acts, 1956/68, and
Abatement of Nuisances from Dust, Fumes and Noise**

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND INVESTIGATED WITH RESPECT TO:—

Smoke	..	..	..	..	..	54
Grit or Soot	..	..	..	..	..	8
Dust	..	..	..	..	..	29
Fumes or Effluvia	..	..	..	..	..	29
Noise or Vibration	..	..	..	..	..	98
Burning Spoil Banks	..	..	..	..	..	—
						—
TOTAL	..	..	..	..	..	218
						—

Action under Clean Air Act:—

OBSERVATIONS FOR SMOKE:—

	No. of Observations	No. of Chimneys Contravening	Excess Dark Smoke	Continuous Dark Smoke	Black Smoke	Contraventions Recorded for
Boiler Chimneys	..	58	19	17	15	5
Kilns and other Furnaces	3	1	—	—	1	—
Railway Locomotives	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Chimneys	..	1	1	—	—	1
						—
TOTALS	..	62	21	17	16	6
						—

OBSERVATIONS FOR:—

	Offence	No Offence
Grit Emissions	..	3
Burning Spoilbanks	..	—
Dark Smoke: Industrial and trade premises	21	48

Action under Clean Air Act and/or Public Health Act:—

		Nuisance	No Nuisance
Boiler Chimneys	..	..	10
Kilns and other Furnaces	..	..	1
Other Chimneys	..	..	1
Burning Waste in Open	..	..	—
Burning Colliery Spoilbanks	..	..	—
For Dust..	..	..	4
For Fumes or Effluvia	..	..	5
For Noise or Vibration..	..	..	17
For Other Purposes	..	..	—
			18
TOTALS	..	38	657
			—

INSPECTIONS:—

Of Boilers	..	..	..	..	..	37
Of Kilns and Other Furnaces	..	..	..	..	..	18
Of Railway Locomotives	..	..	..	..	..	—
Of Other Installations	..	..	..	..	..	13
Of Plant re Grit Emissions	..	..	..	..	..	5
Of Burning Spoil Banks	..	..	..	..	..	—
For Dust	..	..	..	..	..	17
For Fumes or Effluvia	..	..	..	..	..	20
For Noise or Vibration	..	..	..	..	..	61
For Other Purposes	..	..	..	..	..	30

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS:—

Visits to Areas for Preliminary Survey	..	..	..	..	10
Inspection of Dwelling Houses	..	..	..	..	2,379
Inspection of Commercial Premises	..	..	..	..	15
Inspection of Plant re Exemptions	..	..	..	..	1
Interviews	..	..	..	..	196
Notices served under Public Health Act, 1936/Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	22
No. of Premises where Work done in Default	..	..	..	..	—
Smoke Control Areas patrolled	..	..	..	..	179
Visits following Contraventions	..	..	..	..	92

OTHER SPECIAL INSPECTIONS:—

Investigations—Chimney Height	..	..	..	..	99
Inspections after Notification—Sec. 3	..	..	..	..	40
Inspections for Approval—Sec. 3	..	..	..	..	—
Inspections re Town Planning Decision	..	..	..	..	—
Survey Industrial and Commercial Premises	..	..	..	..	1
Other Inspections	..	..	..	..	231

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—

Improved Hand Firing	..	..	..	..	—
More Suitable Coal Fuel Used	..	..	..	..	—
Stokers Overhauled or Renewed	..	..	..	..	—
New Boiler Provided	..	..	..	..	—
Draught Improved	..	..	..	..	—
Smokeless Fuel Used	..	..	..	..	1
Conversion from Coal to Oil Firing	..	..	..	..	—
Conversion from Coal to Gas Firing	..	..	..	..	—
Converted to use Electricity	..	..	..	..	—
Mechanical Stokers fitted	..	..	..	..	—
F.R.S. Doors or Smoke Consumers fitted	..	..	..	..	—
Flues Cleaned	..	..	..	..	—
Flues and Furnaces repaired	..	..	..	..	—

IMPROVEMENTS AND ALTERATIONS EFFECTED:—*continued*

Mirrors Fixed or Replaced	..	..	..	—
Grit from Furnaces prevented	..	..	..	—
Improved Operation of Plant	..	..	..	1
Instrumentation Provided	..	..	..	—
Smoke Alarm and/or Recorder fitted	..	..	..	—
Dust Emission prevented	..	..	..	—
Arrestors provided to Cupolas	..	..	..	—
Noise and Vibration prevented	..	..	..	5
Chimney raised	..	..	..	—
Fume or Effluvia prevented	..	..	..	1
Use of Furnace discontinued	..	..	..	—

NOTICES SERVED—CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956/68:—

CONTRAVENTIONS:—

Notices Served (Sec. 30)	..	..	..	116
Letters of Warning Sent	..	..	..	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 2 (1968)	..	..	..	—
Notices and Letters Sent—Sec. 18	..	..	..	—

NUISANCES—SECTION 16 :—

Statutory Notices Served	..	..	..	—
Preliminary Notices Served	..	..	..	1

NOTICES SERVED—PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936:—

		Prelim.	Statutory
Dust	4
Fumes or Effluvia	2
Noise and Vibration	7
Section 39	—

INTERVIEWS:—

Owners or Occupiers	..	..	..	258
Managers, Engineers and Firemen	..	..	..	354
Other Persons	..	..	..	423
TOTAL	..	..	..	1,035

ACTION UNDER CLEAN AIR ACT WITH RESPECT TO:—

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—SECTION 6 (1968):—	No. dealt with
Proposed Height Satisfactory	..
Greater Height Required	..

HEIGHT OF CHIMNEYS—BUILDING REGULATIONS:—

Greater height required	..	..	..	7
Proposed height satisfactory	..	..	..	9

PRIOR APPROVAL—SECTION 3:—

No. of Plans, etc., Submitted	—
No. of Plans, etc., Approved	—
 NO. OF NOTIFICATIONS—SECTION 3	30
 Complaints and Other Matters referred to H.M. Alkali Inspector	8

PRINCIPAL REASONS FOR EXCESSIVE EMISSIONS OR NUISANCES:—

Bad Hand-firing	2
Unsuitable Fuel	1
Mechanical Failure	4
Starting Up from Cold	1
Overloaded Plant	4
Underloaded Plant	—
Lack of Draught	1
Inadequate Plant	—
Faulty Operation of Plant	8
Faulty Oil-Burning Equipment	2
Chimney too Low	—
 TOTAL	23

Factories Acts, 1961

PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH.

Premises (1)	Number on Register (3)	Number of		
		Inspections (4)	Written Notices (5)	Occupiers Prosecuted (6)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority ..	61	4	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,276	583	67	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	—	—	—	—
 TOTALS ..	1,337	587	68	—

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found				
	Found (3)	Remedied (4)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (5)	By H.M. Inspector (6)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):—					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	5	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	88	78	—	10	
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	—	—	3	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	90	79	—	18	

SECTION 8 (3)

Table of Mechanical and Non-mechanical factories at present on the register :—

<i>Mechanical</i>	<i>Non-Mechanical</i>
1,276	61

PART VIII of the ACT—OUTWORKERS

Number of Out-workers on the list was 5 (Wearing Apparel); These were inspected and found satisfactory.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS, RECONDITIONING, SLUM CLEARANCE, DEMOLITION AND CLOSURE OF UNFIT HOUSES, IMPROVEMENT OF HOUSES

The programme submitted and approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955, estimated a total number of unfit houses in this City to be 12,000 and it was proposed to deal with 6,000 of these within the first five years, ending 1959. As a result of this programme and action on individual unfit properties, 14,862 houses have been dealt with. To date 257 public and private inquiries have now been held in the City.

During the year 1971, 29 clearance areas were submitted to the Ministry for confirmation. 27 new areas were submitted to the Committee.

The demolition and clearance of the sites is continuing to work satisfactorily. During the year, 416 houses were demolished and the sites cleared. A new system has been commenced whereby when houses become vacant they are properly secured by bricking up the ground floor openings and taking out the outside W.C. until such time as the house can be demolished. This has prevented a considerable amount of vandalism and general nuisance to the people living in the neighbourhood.

Work continues on Improvement Grants, and since the passing of the Act in 1949, a total of 7,330 grants have been completed out of 12,595 applications. It is regretted that more owners of tenanted houses do not make greater use of this financial assistance to effect improvements to existing housing accommodation. Under the Housing Act, 1969 grants for the improvement of houses have been considerably extended and owners of properties are being invited to take advantage of the extra allowances. The local authority have appointed an Improvement Grants Officer to visit and advise on what can be obtained in the way of financial aid for improvements.

Under the Housing Act, 1964, Improvement Areas could be made whereby dwellings which are situated in an Improvement Area and are tenanted, can compulsorily be brought up to provide standard amenities. This has now been amended under the new Housing Act, 1969 whereby general Improvement Areas can be declared providing the Area is predominantly residential and that the living conditions in the area ought to be improved by the improvement of the amenities. This includes the closing of streets, the making of open spaces, the planting of trees and the provision of car park arrangements. Two such Improvement Areas have been approved by the Local Authority.

Families from 588 condemned houses were awaiting re-housing at the end of 1971.

Housing Repair and Demolition, etc.

During the year, 1 application was received for a Certificate of Disrepair. No Certificate was issued.

1 application was received for the cancellation of a Certificate of Disrepair and 1 for cancellation of the undertaking submitted by landlord in lieu of a Certificate of Disrepair.

Housing repairs were dealt with through the medium of the Public Health Act, 1936, and only in special cases is action taken under the Housing Act, 1957.

During the year, 35 Demolition Orders and 54 Closing Orders were made in respect of individual houses unfit for human habitation.

1. INSPECTION		1970	1971
(a) (i)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,302	1,488
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,580	1,874
(b) (i)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts, 1936 to 1969 ..	1,302	1,488
(ii)	Number of inspections made for the purpose ..	1,580	1,874
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1,231	1,425
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	150	109
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses found in a fit state ..	70	23
(f)	Number of inspections under Part III of Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance Areas)	1,082	1,327
(g)	Number of inspections under Rent Acts, 1957/1968	5	2
(h)	Number of inspections under Section 51 ..	—	—

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICE

	1970	1971
Number of Defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action taken by the Local Authority or their officers	379	624

SLUM CLEARANCE—PROGRESS REPORT

Year	Quota	Demolition and Closing Orders Made	Clearance Areas Represented	Total	Referred to Housing Department	Number Re-housed	Awaiting re-housing													
							Represented Houses	At end of 1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Carry over from 1952	—	139	—	139	139	—	—	—	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215	215
1953	300	444	—	444	444	444	368	368	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1954	400	320	530	850	320	320	321	321	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“	“
1955	1200	679	515	1,194	656	656	710	710	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267	267
1956	800	378	1,414	1,792	1,245	1,245	1,125	1,125	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387	387
1957	800	328	384	712	1,664	1,664	1,301	1,301	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750	750
1958	—	115	223	338	670	670	887	887	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533	533
1959	—	126	152	278	130	130	335	335	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328	328
1960	—	164	268	432	481	481	373	373	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436	436
1961	—	124	741	865	204	204	326	326	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314	314
1962	—	161	1,082	1,243	454	454	375	375	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393	393
1963	—	126	322	448	1,154	1,154	449	449	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098	1,098
1964	—	109	570	679	923	923	771	771	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250	1,250
1965	—	161	307	468	534	534	1,120	1,120	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664	664
1966	—	226	644	870	727	727	746	746	645	645	645	645	645	645	645	645	645	645	645	645
1967	—	172	705	877	447	447	569	569	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523	523
1968	—	168	642	810	1,028	1,028	434	434	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016	1,016
1969	—	176	101	277	1,121	1,121	673	673	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080	1,080
1970	—	137	552	689	624	624	1,193	1,193	996	996	996	996	996	996	996	996	996	996	996	996
1971	—	87	354	441	141	141	539	539	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588	588
TOTAL	3,500	4,340	9,506	13,846	13,106	12,508			588											

following is a tabulated list of areas represented for action during 1971.

Area No.	Situation of Area	No. of Houses	Date Represented	Date Statutory Resolution	Date Sent to Ministry	Date Advertised	Date Enquiry	Date Confirmed
Area 67	Madison Street	7	11 Mar. 71	22 April 71	14 Dec. 71	13 Dec. 71		
Area 69	Ruxley Road	4	"	"				
Area 170	Waterloo Road	81	"	"				
Area 76	Vinebank Street	17	"	"				
Area 77	Lytton Street	2	"	"	7 Dec. 71	6 Dec. 71		
Area 78	"	16	"	"	"	"		
Area 79	"	11	"	"				
Area 123	Bartlem Street	121	"	"	20 Dec. 71	19 Dec. 71		
Area 124	"	4	"	"				
Area 125	Uttoxeter Road	4	2 Sept. 71	30 Sept. 71	"	"		
Area 126	"	3	"	"				
Area 127	"	3	"	"				
Area 128	"	4	"	"				
Area 129	"	4	"	"				
Area 101	Harper Street	32	23 Sept. 71	28 Oct. 71				
Area 105	"	29	"	"				
Area 80	Copeland Street	8	"	"				
Area 81	"	5	"	"				
Area 82	"	2	"	"				
Area 83	Mayne Street	10	"	"				
Area 130	Peel Street	4	"	"				
Area 131	"	3	"	"				
Area 132	Warren Terrace	8	"	"				
Area 133	"	3	"	"				
Area 134	"	6	"	"				
Area 171	Charles Street	171	16 Dec. 71	"				
Area 172	"	2	"	"				

3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS

1970 1971

(a) Proceedings under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:—

(i) By Owners	..	..	..	..	..	—	—
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	..	..	..	..	..	—	—

(b) Proceedings under Section 17 and 18 Housing Act, 1957:—

(i) Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	..	66	35
(ii) Undertakings accepted	..	..	..	..	2	1
(iii) Closing Orders made (Part of a Building)	..	..	..	..	5	8
(iv) Informal Undertakings	..	..	..	..	—	—
(v) Closing Orders made (Whole of a Building)	..	..	..	..	66	46

(c) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:—

(i) By Owners	..	..	..	..	496	1,062
(ii) By Local Authority in default of Owners	..	..	..	..	36	35

4. DEMOLITION OF HOUSES

In Progress

1970 1971

(a) Compulsory Purchase Areas	..	18	—	323	365
(b) Individual Unfit Houses	..	—	—	51	51

Revisits in respect of Statutory Notices served under the Housing Act, 1957, and Public Health Act, 1936	1970	1971
Appointments	—	187
Defects Remedied	106	119
Visits in respect of Clearance Areas, etc.	—	—
	1,200	1,159

Overcrowding Provisions—Housing Act, 1957

During the year there were 10 complaints of overcrowding and of these 7 were certified as overcrowded in accordance with the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957. No Families were rehoused by the Corporation to abate overcrowding.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS, HOUSING ACT, 1949

1,151 inspections were made as compared with 1,187 for the previous year.

The number of improvement grants completed was 624 as compared with 379 for the previous year.

Houses in multiple occupation

It is very time consuming in enforcing the regulations covering houses in multiple occupation. This matter was taken up with the Ministry and it was decided to submit a scheme covering wards 6, 9 and 22, one ward in each of the three divisions. This provides for the registration of houses in multiple occupation, i.e. a house which is occupied by persons who do not form a single household. The scheme, the City of Stoke-on-Trent (registration of houses in multiple occupation) Informatory Regulatory Scheme, 1971 was approved and came into operation on 1st November, 1971.

It is to be hoped that within the ensuing year as a result of inspections made and representations made to the owners, that a considerable improvement in environmental conditions on such premises will be brought about.

In the light of experience thus gained it is planned to make further applications to the Ministry for extensions to the scheme to apply to further wards in the City.

Houses in Multiple Occupation—Housing Acts, 1961 – 1969

Number of Inspections:

1970 .. 161	1971 .. 116
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NOTICES SERVED:	Informal		Formal	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Sec. 15 Provisions of Amenities ..	8	Nil	3	Nil
Sec. 16 Means of Escape etc. ..	9	Nil	5	Nil
Sec. 19 Direction Order ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The number of samples taken for analysis and submitted to the Public Analyst during the year was as follows:—

				Results of Analysis		Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
				Satisfactory		
Total number of samples submitted for analysis				Formal	Informal	
DAIRY PRODUCTS						
69	Milk, ordinary	..	..	69	—	69
21	Milk, Channel Islands	..	..	21	—	21
6	Milk, condensed	..	..	2	4	6
27	Cream ..	..	..	—	27	27
1	Cheese ..	..	..	—	1	1
16	Milk Puddings ..	..	..	—	16	16
5	Butter ..	..	..	4	1	5
22	Ice Cream ..	..	..	—	22	22
CEREAL PRODUCTS						
2	Flour and flour mixes ..	..	..	—	2	2
1	Flour confectionery ..	..	..	1	—	1
MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS						
20	Meat, cured or corned ..	..	..	—	20	19
294	Sausages ..	..	..	4	290	273
69	Prepared meat ..	..	..	1	68	65
65	Meat in pastry ..	..	..	5	60	58
2	Meat, raw or cooked ..	..	..	—	2	2
POULTRY AND POULTRY PRODUCTS						
5	Prepared poultry ..	..	..	—	5	4
1	Spreads ..	..	..	—	1	1
FISH AND FISH PRODUCTS						
1	Prepared fish ..	..	..	—	1	1
2	Fish, raw or cooked ..	..	..	—	2	2
1	Spreads ..	..	..	—	1	1
FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS						
31	Dried ..	..	..	—	31	30
61	Preserves ..	..	..	—	61	61
23	Other products ..	..	..	—	23	22
VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS						
2	Fresh ..	..	..	—	2	2
3	Other products ..	..	..	—	3	2
NUTS AND NUT PRODUCTS						
13	NUTS ..	..	..	—	13	13
11	NUT PRODUCTS ..	..	..	—	11	11
SUGAR AND SUGAR PRODUCTS						
1	Substitutes ..	..	..	—	1	1
775	Carried forward ..	..	107	668	738	37

				Results of Analysis	
				Satisfactory	Adulterated below standard or otherwise not complying with prescribed regulations
Total number of samples submitted for analysis				Formal	Informal
775	Brought forward	..	107	668	738
	OILS AND FATS				
9	Animal	..	..	—	9
	FERMENTATION PRODUCTS				
37	Vinegar, pickles, etc.	..	..	—	37
1	Spirits	..	..	1	—
	BEVERAGES				
3	Coffee	..	..	—	3
	SOFT DRINKS				
6	Squashes, cordials, etc.	..	..	—	6
	SPICES, FLAVOURINGS, ETC.				
9	Herbs and spices	..	..	—	9
3	Mineral adjuncts	..	..	—	3
	DRUGS				
4	Digestive aids	..	..	—	4
11	Respiratory system	..	..	—	11
10					10
1					
In addition the following private samples were submitted following complaints:					
	MEAT AND MEAT PRODUCTS				
2	Sausages	..	..	2	—
3	Meat in pastry	..	..	3	—
6	Prepared meat	..	..	6	—
2	Extracts	..	..	2	—
	DAIRY PRODUCTS				
2	Milk	..	..	2	—
1	Milk, condensed	..	..	1	—
1	Cream	..	..	1	—
	CEREAL PRODUCTS				
1	Bread	..	..	1	—
1	Breakfast cereals	..	..	1	—
	FRUIT AND FRUIT PRODUCTS				
1	Canned	..	..	1	—
	VEGETABLES AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS				
1	Dried	..	..	1	—
	SOFT DRINKS				
1	Squash	..	..	1	—
880	TOTAL	..	22	108	750
					826
					54

Formal Samples	..	..	..	108
Informal Samples	..	..	..	750
Private Samples	..	..	..	22
Number of Samples Genuine	..	..	..	826
Number of Samples Non-Genuine	..	..	..	54

Details of unsatisfactory samples where proceedings were not instituted:—

Article	Remarks
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	.. 2% deficient of the required minimum of 65% meat. Informal sample. Manufacturer-retailer interviewed. Letter of warning sent.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	.. 13.7% deficient of the required minimum of 65% meat. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken. (See report below).*
PORK SAUSAGES WITH* PRESERVATIVE	.. 7.2% deficient of the required minimum of 65% meat. Letters of warning sent by the Town Clerk to manufacturer, wholesaler and retailer.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	.. Contained 480 p.p.m. sulphur dioxide. The preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962, permit not more than 450 p.p.m. Informal sample. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied stating that uneven mixing probably caused slight excess. This was an isolated occurrence as great care is taken in mix incorporation. All staff concerned informed of matter.
STERILISED MILK	.. Complaint sample. The milk contained a natural coloured rubber band formed into a knot which enclosed a tuft of hair-like fibres. These were identified as of synthetic origin, probably of the polyester type. Matter reported to Committee. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk to the processing dairy.
HAM (CANNED)	.. Contained 87% of meat but was not labelled in accordance with paragraph 3(i)(e) of the Canned Meat Product Regulations. Informal sample. Matter taken up with manufacturers who replied stating they were increasing the meat content of the product to ensure compliance with the Regulations.
PORK SAUSAGES	.. Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 150 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Letter of warning sent to retailer. On a subsequent visit a notice stating sausages contained preservative was conspicuously displayed.
BEEF SAUSAGES	.. Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 120 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Warning letter sent to retailer. Notice displayed on subsequent visit.
PORK SAUSAGES	.. Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 300 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Retailer interviewed. Letter of warning sent.

Article	Remarks
BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 180 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Manufacturer-retailer interviewed. Letter of warning sent.
PORK SAUSAGES . .	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 190 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Retailer interviewed. Notice displayed. Suggested that it be exhibited in a more conspicuous position.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	2.6% deficient of the required minimum of 65% of meat. Informal sample. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied that the slight deficiency could be due to unsatisfactory mixing, and it had been decided to increase the meat content to allow for this in future.
PORK LUNCHEON MEAT	The ingredients included sodium erythorbate, a non-permitted antioxidant. Informal sample. Imported product. Letter sent to importers, who replied stating that the matter was being taken up with the consultant chemist and directors of their principals in Denmark. Letter received later stating that the use of sodium erythorbate would be discontinued at the factory in Denmark.
MEAT AND POTATO PIE	16.8% deficient of the required minimum 12.5% meat content. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken reported genuine. Should have been described as "Potato and Meat". Warning given.
MEAT AND POTATO PIE	27.2% deficient of the required minimum 12.5% meat content. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken reported genuine. Manufacturer informed of the meat deficiency.
PORK LUNCHEON MEAT	Complaint sample. Small areas of purple discolourations were found to be due to an artificial colouring matter. Positive identification was not possible because of the limited amount of the sample. Complainant notified.
VEGETABLE CREAM SALAD . .	The list of ingredients was not in the correct order. Informal sample. Letter sent to manufacturer who replied stating that a complete overhaul of the recipe was to be made and a revised list of ingredients to be printed on the carton.
BLACKCURRANT HEALTH DRINK	The contents of the bottle were of a dark green colour. Indigo carmine and tartrazine (blue and yellow respectively) were identified. The manufacturers stated that the red dye carmoisine had been used also, but had become discoloured. The complaint was received from the wholesaler following a complaint from a retailer. All stocks were uplifted and returned to the manufacturer. Manufacturers now using a more stable blend of food colour (excluding carmoisine) and have introduced a more efficient mixing system. All colours used were permitted colours under the relevant regulations.

Article	Remarks
MEAT AND POTATO PIE . .	8·0% deficient of the required minimum 12·5% meat content. Informal sample. Should have been described as "Potato and Meat". Warning given. Formal sample since taken reported genuine.
MEAT AND POTATO PIE . .	8·0% deficient of the required minimum of 12·5% meat content. Informal sample. Pies should have been described as "Potato and Meat". Warning given. Formal sample since taken reported genuine.
HOT POT (PIE) . .	The sample contained insufficient meat to justify the description "Hot Pot". Informal sample. Manufacturers interviewed and agreed to increase meat content although there is no prescribed standard.
GROUND NUTMEG . .	37·5% deficient of the required minimum of 4·0% volatile oil. Informal sample. Loss of volatile oil probably occurred through the cardboard sides of the container during storage. Retailers premises visited. All stocks uplifted and returned to suppliers. Letter of warning sent to retailer regarding stock rotation and carrying too much stock.
BRONCHIAL MIXTURE . .	Chloroform 0·64% v/v instead of 0·95% v/v declared. Informal sample. Matter taken up by retailer with manufacturers. Examination of all other stock carried out. Analysis report satisfactory. Deficiency possibly due to loose cap on bottle.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE . .	7·7% deficient of the required minimum meat content of 65%. Informal sample. The premises were visited and the retailer interviewed. He stated he would increase the meat content to comply with the requirements. Warning letter sent. This butcher had only commenced business the previous month.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE . .	12·5% deficient of the required minimum meat content of 65%. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken reported genuine. The attention of the retailer was drawn to the public analyst's report on this informal sample.
MEAT AND POTATO PIE . .	8% deficient of the required minimum meat content of 65%. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken reported genuine. Manufacturer informed of the public analyst's report on this informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGES WITH PRESERVATIVE	Contained sulphur dioxide preservative equivalent to 110 p.p.m., the presence of which was not declared. Informal sample. A letter of warning was sent to manufacturer-retailer regarding a notice concerning preservative being obscured at the time of purchase of the sample. Reply received indicating that in future the notice would be displayed in a more prominent position.

Article	Remarks
MINCEMEAT	Soluble solids 63.0%. The Food Standards (Preserves) Order, 1953 required that the soluble solids content of mincemeat shall be not less than 65.0%. Informal sample. Letter sent to manufacturers who replied stating that they were at a loss to explain the cause of the deficiency. However, checking on the scales did show a small error which had been rectified and a constant check would be made when recommencing manufacture for the coming season. The error was probably in the sugar weighing.
LEMON CURD	Soluble solids 64.5%. Fat 3.6%. Soluble solids should be not less than 65% and the fat shall be not less than 4%. Informal sample. Shop visited and all stocks uplifted. A letter was sent to the manufacturers who replied stating that a processing error probably gave rise to an incorrect product. All local stocks returned to the manufacturers.
MEAT AND POTATO PIES	11.0% deficient of the minimum required meat content of 12.5%. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken reported genuine. Manufacturer informed of report on informal sample.
PORK SAUSAGES	4.0% deficient of the required minimum of 65.0% of meat. Informal sample. Letter sent to the manufacturers who replied that the deficiency was probably due to a poor mixing and that the attention of all persons concerned had been drawn to the matter to prevent a recurrence.
PORK SAUSAGES	12.3% deficient of the required minimum of 65% of meat. Informal sample. Manufacturer-retailer interviewed. Verbal and written warnings given.
SKINLESS SAUSAGES	Complaint sample. Contaminated with heavy mould growths - mainly mucor type, but also some geotrichum condition (rapid developing moulds). Letter of warning sent to manufacturer.
PORK SAUSAGES	Undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 205 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Letter of warning sent to retailer. Notice had been obscured by other printed material.
PORK SAUSAGES	Undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 105 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Retailer interviewed. Notice displayed. Suggested placing it in a more prominent position.
BEEF AND PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 205 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Letter of warning sent to retailer.
PORK SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 115 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Shop revisited. Notice exhibited but insufficient in size. Suggested a larger notice be displayed more prominently. The proprietor agreed to deal with this matter immediately.

Article	Remarks
PORK AND BEEF SAUSAGES	Contained undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 195 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Shop revisited. Notice displayed but in a wrong place to be conspicuous to purchasers. A more prominent position suggested.
BONELESS CHICKEN IN NATURAL JELLY	9.5% deficient of the required minimum of 80% of meat. Informal sample. Imported produce made and canned in Holland. Letters sent to importer and Dutch manufacturer.
STEAK AND KIDNEY PUDDING	Complaint sample. "Bitter taste". Public Analyst reported that the pie appeared to be undercooked but there was no abnormality in the composition apart from a somewhat higher salt content than is usual. Retailer interviewed after receiving the Public Analyst's report and given details. No further action taken. Salt applied by purchaser at time of sale.
STEAK AND KIDNEY PIE	Complaint sample. "Off flavour". The Public Analyst stated in his report that there was no evidence of actual putrefaction but the pastry had become sour due to fermentation of carbohydrates. The information supplied in the Public Analyst's report was given to the retailer and manufacturer. The complainant was also notified.
PORK SAUSAGES	7.1% deficient of the required minimum of 65% of meat. Informal sample. Letter of warning sent to manufacturer who replied stating that measures would be taken immediately to prevent a repetition.
GROUND NUTMEG	20% deficient of the required minimum of 4% volatile oil. Informal sample. Formal sample since taken reported genuine.
EVAPORATED MILK	Complaint sample. The can, which was received empty, was very corroded internally. A small defect in the side seam of the can would have provided an entry for spoilage organisms. Details of the report received from the Public Analyst forwarded to the canners of the product who agreed that the conditions of the contents was caused by a defective seam in the can. Matter taken up with the can manufacturers. Retailer and consumer informed of the action taken.
FRESH CREAM DOUGHNUT	Complaint sample. An examination of the fillings indicated that two different fillings had been used. The bulk of the filling was artificial cream and real cream was present only on the surface. Complaint made on account of two different colours in cream content. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk.
STERILISED MILK	Complaint sample. Contained at least 58.1% of added water. Added water due to defective crown cork allowing admission of water during sterilisation process. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk to the processing dairy.

Article	Remarks
BREAD .. .	Complaint sample. Complaint of small dark body in the bread. Submitted to the Public Analyst for identification. Foreign matter consisted mainly of vegetable matter but contained one complete and seven fragments of rodent hairs. Letter of warning sent to the bakery concerned.
MEAT ROLL .. .	The label stated "Free from Preservative", but the sample contained 7.5 p.p.m. of sodium nitrite and 157 p.p.m. of sodium nitrate, which are preservatives within the meaning of the Preservatives in Foods Regulations. Informal sample. Letters sent to canners who replied stating that they agreed that the wording "Free from Preservative" is incorrect, and that they were arranging with their label printer to have these words removed and for the inclusion in the wording of the ingredients sodium nitrite and sodium nitrate.
BEEFBURGERS .. .	Undeclared sulphite preservative equivalent to 100 p.p.m. of sulphur dioxide. Informal sample. Shop revisited. Notice displayed but not prominent. Personal notice given to the manager. A subsequent visit was made when it was seen that a large notice was conspicuously displayed stating the presence of preservative.
PORK LUNCHEON MEAT .. .	Contained sodium erythorbate, a non-permitted antioxidant. Informal sample. Letter sent to the firm whose name was on the can. Letter finally received stating the use of sodium erythorbate would be discontinued.
SAUSAGE ROLL .. .	Complaint sample. Submitted to determine the type of mould present. Discoloured areas on the fragments of meat were found to be associated with growths of mould, mainly cladosporium but some penicillium. Warning letter sent to the retailer.
PINEAPPLE CHUNKS .. .	Complaint sample. Dark discolouration of both pineapple chunks and syrup. The interior of the body of the can was severely corroded and the contents of the can contained 134 p.p.m. of tin and 623 p.p.m. of iron. This amount of iron is excessive and would account for the greenish discolouration of the pineapple. Letter of warning sent by the Town Clerk.

Stoke-on-Trent Corporation Act, 1935, Section 68 and The Food and Drugs Act, 1955

47 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination with results as follows:—

Provisional Grade 1 .. .	30
Provisional Grade 2 .. .	8
Provisional Grade 3 .. .	1
Provisional Grade 4 .. .	8
	<u>47</u>

In the cases of the samples in grades 3 and 4, the manufacturers premises were visited, the production and storage arrangements investigated and advice given.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963-65

All samples for bacteriological tests were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service (Medical Research Council), Stafford.

DESIGNATED MILK

256 samples of designated milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, as follows:—

PASTEURISED MILK (CHANNEL ISLANDS):—34

34 passed the Phosphatase Test.
33 passed the Methylene Blue Test.
1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED MILK (HOMOGENISED):—24

24 passed the Phosphatase Test.
24 passed the Methylene Blue Test.

PASTEURISED (H.T.S.T.):—139

139 passed the Phosphatase Test.
138 passed the Methylene Blue Test.
1 failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test.

STERILISED:—59

59 passed the Turbidity Test.

MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

76 visits to dairies in connection with sampling, inspections, alterations and repairs were made.

Miscellaneous Visits

1,877 visits were made for appointments, interviews, licensing and investigations.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

- (1) Number of egg pasteurisation plants in the district:—Nil.
- (2) Number of samples of pasteurised whole eggs submitted to alphamylase test:—33. All satisfactory:

In addition 222 samples of frozen liquid egg whites were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. Organisms reported of the Salmonella and Shegilla groups not isolated.

No. of Premises/ Stalls/ Vending Machines	Type of Premises	FOOD HYGIENE					No. of Inspections
		146	195	152	80	1,383	
146	School kitchens	..	..	..	..	..	79
195	Industrial canteens	..	..	..	..	..	162
152	Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, hotel kitchens etc.						256
80	Bakehouses and oatcake bakeries	..	..	..	..	..	123
1,383	Food shops, including butchers, grocers, confectioners, chicken barbecue						1,859
75	Food warehouses	..	..	..	..	..	83
501	Licensed Premises	..	..	..	..	..	534
133	Fried Fish Shops	..	..	..	..	..	181
14	Milk depots	..	..	..	..	..	9
—	Stalls and delivery vehicles						65
170	Market stalls	..	..	..	..	..	139
22	Food factories	..	..	..	..	..	39
71	Vending machines	..	..	..	..	..	15
2,942							3,544

As part of both the routine control of food premises and in the follow-up of cases and outbreaks of food poisoning the following bacteriological and chemical samples were taken.

BACTERIOLOGICAL	Type of Sample	Number Negative	Number Positive	
			Number Negative	Number Positive
	Surface swabs	..	162	Nil
	Food	..	138	23
	Water	..	19	2

CHEMICAL	Food	..	..	9	Nil
	Water	..	..	19	Nil

Licenced Premises

Close liaison continues between the Department and the Licensing Justices when new Licences are applied for and consent for structural alterations are sought. Reports are submitted to the Justices and recommendations made therein are considered by them and the granting of such Licences are made conditional upon such recommendations being carried out.

IMPORTED FOOD REGULATIONS, 1968

Containerisation

The use of purpose made bulk containers for the importation and transportation of various commodities including food stuffs has increased during the past year. The practice will, of necessity, continue to increase since it is found to be efficient and economical.

Under the Imported Food Regulations there exists a system whereby food containers are either examined at the Port by Port Health Authority Officers or passed through the Port unopened to be distributed to inland wholesalers, where the Local Authorities concerned receive notification and carry out inspection procedures.

Certain adjustments to the system are required to be made, principally because the speed of road transport far exceeds that of postal notification, resulting in some containers being opened by wholesalers before inspection of the contents has been carried out.

It is impossible to accurately assess the number of containers received by wholesalers within the City following inspection at the Ports. There were, however, during the year 42 containers which had passed through the ports unopened and which had been received at depots within the City and for which notification had been given to the Health Department. Public Health Inspectors carry out the necessary inspections in these instances.

FERTILISER AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT, 1926

14 samples were submitted for analysis as follows:—

Mor-egg	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Growers	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Sow and Weaner	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Basic Slag	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lawn Plus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Top Lawn	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Garden Plus	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Plant Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
6-5-7 Liquid Fertiliser	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							—
							14
							—

GARDEN PLUS

The Agricultural Analyst reported that there was an excess of 0·9% of nitrogen which was 0·15% beyond the limits of variation, but this was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

MOR-EGG

There was an excess of 1·0% of oil which was 0·25% beyond the limit of variation, but this was not to the prejudice of the purchaser. The manufacturer was informed of the result of the analysis.

GROWERS

There was a deficiency of 1·9% of protein which was 0·2% beyond the limits of variation and was to the prejudice of the purchaser. The attention of the manufacturer was drawn to the deficiency.

A formal sample since taken was reported satisfactory.

MOR-EGG.

The Agricultural Analyst reported that there was an excess of 2·1% oil which was 1·35% beyond the limits of variation, but was not to the prejudice of the purchaser.

MEAT AND GENERAL FOOD INSPECTION

It became necessary to institute proceedings against one of the largest wholesalers of meat in the district for continuing offences under The Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations 1958 and The Slaughter of Animals (Cruelty) Regulations 1958. It is regretted that these extreme measures had to be taken but it serves to highlight the Department's determination not to allow a relaxation of commonsense hygienic requirements.

During the year 49,086 units of animals were slaughtered and examined in the City, and 56 tons, 10 cwts, 0 qr., 25 lbs. of meat and offal were condemned, as compared with 49,736 units slaughtered and 48 tons, 17 cwts., 1 qr., 9 lbs. of meat and offal condemned during the previous year.

ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED AND INSPECTED IN THE CITY

<i>Cattle</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Total Animals</i>	<i>Total Units</i>
17,960	97	70,573	50,937	139,567	49,086

DETAILS OF CONDEMNATIONS

Carcases found to be affected with Tuberculosis					<i>Weight of Meat Condemned</i>					
					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.		
267 Pigs	comprising	267	part carcases	..	..	2	11	0	4	
267 Animals	comprising	267	part carcases	..	..	2	11	0	4	
Carcases found to be affected with Other Diseases										
67 Cattle	comprising	7	whole and	60	part carcases	..	2	11	2	16
7 Calves	comprising	5	whole and	2	part carcases	..	—	1	2	0
41 Sheep	comprising	23	whole and	18	part carcases	..	—	8	0	7
269 Pigs	comprising	108	whole and	161	part carcases	..	7	5	1	9
384 Animals	comprising	143	whole and	241	part carcases	..	10	6	2	4
Total number of carcases affected										
(Tuberculosis and other Diseases)					T.	C.	Q.	lbs.		
67 Cattle	comprising	7	whole and	60	part carcases	..	2	11	2	16
7 Calves	comprising	5	whole and	2	part carcases	..	—	1	2	0
41 Sheep	comprising	23	whole and	18	part carcases	..	—	8	0	7
536 Pigs	comprising	108	whole and	428	part carcases	..	9	16	1	13
651 Animals	comprising	143	whole and	508	part carcases	..	12	17	2	8

TOTAL WEIGHT OF MEAT AND OFFAL CONDEMNED

<i>Meat</i>	<i>Offal</i>	<i>TOTAL Meat and Offal</i>									
T.	C.	Q. lbs.	T.	C.	Q. lbs.						
12	17	2	8	43	12	2	17	56	10	0	25

INCIDENCE OF DISEASE OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS IN
FOOD ANIMALS WHICH NECESSITATED THE CONFISCA-
TION OF THE WHOLE OF THE CARCASE AND ORGANS

		Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
Peritonitis ..	..	—	—	—	3	3
Septic Metritis ..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Bruising ..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Emaciation, generalised ..	..	3	1	15	7	26
Oedema ..	..	1	—	—	—	1
Fever, acute ..	..	1	—	—	3	4
Immaturity ..	..	—	—	1	1	2
Jaundice ..	..	—	—	—	1	1
Moribund ..	..	—	2	2	11	15
Multiple injuries ..	..	—	1	2	4	7
Pyaemia ..	..	—	—	2	27	29
Septicaemia or Septic Intoxication ..	..	—	—	—	5	5
Abscesses ..	..	—	—	1	33	34
Septic Pericarditis ..	..	1	—	—	1	2
Gangrene ..	..	—	—	—	2	2
Enteritis ..	..	—	—	—	2	2
Pyrexia ..	..	1	1	—	6	8
		—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ..	..	7	5	23	108	143
		—	—	—	—	—

**The Tuberculosis (Reactors) Order, 1950
(Brought into Operation in October, 1954)**

No cattle were dealt with under this Order during the last twelve months.

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

		Tons	cwts.	qrs.	lbs.
Canned meat ..	..	3	9	1	17
Canned fruit ..	..	1	11	—	16
Canned milk ..	..	—	1	1	19
Canned fish ..	..	—	1	—	23
Canned vegetables ..	..	2	15	3	13
Canned soups ..	..	—	7	—	8
Rice ..	..	—	2	—	11
Cheese ..	..	—	—	—	21
Preserves ..	..	—	1	—	9
Pickles ..	..	—	—	—	8
Butter ..	..	—	4	2	9
Wet fish ..	..	—	3	2	20
Poultry ..	..	—	8	1	20
Bacon ..	..	—	—	—	22
Miscellaneous ..	..	6	—	—	24
Frozen foods ..	..	6	—	—	26
		—	—	—	—
TOTAL ..	..	21	6	3	14
		—	—	—	—

Other Foods Condemned—*continued*

		<i>Tons</i>	<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>
Total condemned, 1970	11	15	1
Total condemned, 1971	21	6	3

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1938-58

Humane Slaughtering

The stunning of animals is carried out by means of electrically operated instruments or captive bolt pistols.

Slaughtermen's Licences

Slaughtermen are required to be licensed by a Local Authority and only fit and proper persons who have attained the age of 18 years are permitted to hold such a licence.

The total number of licences in operation at 31st December, 1971 was 61.

PROSECUTIONS, 1971

	Description	Fines £.p	Costs £.p
(1)	Selling a bottle of Channel Islands Pasteurised Milk which contained at least 4.3% of added water	10.00	7.57½
(2)	Contravention of Clean Air Act, 1968, Section 1 — Emissions of dark smoke	50.00	
(3)	Selling a quantity of pork sausages which were found to contain pieces of metal	22.00	3.00
(4)	Delivering coal in a Smoke Control Area in contravention of the Clean Air Act, 1968. Sec. 9	10.00	
(5)	Selling a quantity of beef which contained the filter tip of a cigarette	25.00	10.00
(6)	(a) Selling a quantity of beef which contained a cigarette filter tip (b) Defective and dirty condition of slaughterhouse premises (c) Slaughterhouse premises in such a condition as to constitute cruelty to animals	485.00	110.00
(7)	Emission of dark smoke in contravention of Section 1 of the Clean Air Act, 1968	20.00	
(8)	Selling a packet of cereal which contained a dead mouse	20.00	3.00
(9)	Unsound meat exposed for sale. Dirty condition of premises	200.00	
(10)	Contravention of Clean Air Act, 1968, Section 1. Emission of dark smoke		(Case dismissed)
		842.00	133.57½

Warning letters were sent by the Town Clerk in the following instances:—

- (1) Selling a bottle of lemonade containing a piece of glass.
- (2) Selling a packet of crumpets in a mouldy condition.
- (3) Selling a bottle of sterilised milk in which was found an elastic rubber band and a number of hair fibres.
- (4) Selling a quantity of pork sausage which the Public Analyst reported as being 7·2% deficient of the required minimum amount of meat.
- (5) Selling a packet of seedless raisins which contained a cigarette filter tip, a piece of silver paper, a piece of dirty cardboard and portions of other matter identified as hardened glue.
- (6) Selling a can of steak and kidney pudding which was found to contain a wire nail.
- (7) Selling a quantity of Cheshire cheese which contained a human hair.
- (8) Selling an apple pie which was later found to be without any apple filling.
- (9) Selling a can of garden peas which contained a caterpillar amongst the contents.
- (10) Selling a can of chopped pork and ham which contained a piece of plastic material in the substance of the meat.
- (11) Selling a jar of horseradish sauce which was found to contain a number of pieces of glass.
- (12) Selling a wrapped loaf of brown bread which was affected with mould.
- (13) Selling a wrapped sliced loaf which was found to be in a mouldy condition.
- (14) Emissions of dark smoke from industrial premises.
- (15) Selling a packet of pork and beef sausage which contained a portion of a rubber band in one of the links.
- (16) Selling a bottle of sterilised milk which contained at least 58·1% of added water.
- (17) Selling a can of Italian tomatoes which contained a finger bandage.
- (18) Emission of dark smoke from industrial premises.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

222 samples of Public and School swimming baths were taken for bacteriological examination. In the cases of unsatisfactory reports from the laboratory the Departments concerned were notified so that immediate action could be taken. Repeat samples taken to note any improvement.

In addition samples of the water were analysed for Chlorine content and pH. This information is of great value to baths superintendents to check plant efficiency.

WATER SUPPLY

24 routine samples of mains water were taken during the year and submitted for chemical and bacteriological examination and 23 were satisfactory, one had a high copper content which was remedied by the owner of the premises, reducing the length of service pipe from the main to the drinking tap thus preventing the water from standing for long periods.

SYNOPSIS OF PUBLIC HEALTH ENGINEERING WORKS PUT IN HAND OR COMPLETED 1971/72

1. HANLEY MAIN OUTFALL SEWER—completed in May, 1972. £92,000.
2. BLITHE VALLEY W.P.C. WORKS, Stage 2—completed in June, 1972. £190,000. City's proportion approximately £95,000.
3. BURSLEM W.P.C. WORKS—Stage 1 commenced in April, 1972 at an estimated cost of £900,000.
4. BURSLEM SEWERS CONTRACT 4—Rogerson's Meadow to Sneyd Hill. This scheme is scheduled to start in September, 1972 at an estimated cost of £900,000.
5. HANLEY TO STRONGFORD LINK SEWER—This scheme was commenced in May, 1972 at an estimated cost of £2,474,824.
6. STRONGFORD W.P.C. WORKS—Tenders will be considered by the City Council in July, 1972, a start is then anticipated during September, 1972 at an estimated cost of between £4,500,000 - £5,000,000.
7. POPLAR LANE SEWER—A revised scheme has been designed and prepared for submission to the Department of the Environment. Submission will be in June, 1972 and subject to approval a start on the project will be made in August/September, 1972 at a revised estimated cost of £550,000.
8. TUNSTALL TO GOLDENHILL SEWER—The design on this project has commenced and a start is now scheduled for the financial year 1973/74 at an estimated cost of £500,000.
9. ANCHOR BROOK RECONSTRUCTION—The contract for this work commenced in May, 1972 at a cost of £834,712.
10. NORTON GREEN TO BADDELEY GREEN SEWER—The design has commenced on this scheme which will include the redrainage of Norton Green together with the construction of a link sewer joining Norton Green to Baddeley Green. Work is scheduled to start early in 1973 at an estimated cost of £300,000.
11. POTTERIES WAY ADVANCED SEWERAGE WORKS—The design work on the advanced sewerage works required in connection with the Potteries Way is completed and a tender was accepted in April, 1972. The Department of the Environment's approval is awaited to this scheme valued at £750,000 in order that an immediate start may be made.
12. VICTORIA ROAD SEWER AND PUMPING STATION—Design work commenced on this scheme which will be phased such that completion will coincide with the link sewer and Strongford Works extensions schemes. A starting date is anticipated during 1973/74 at an estimated cost of £350,000.
13. BERRY HILL SEWERS—The preliminary design work on a scheme to provide sewers in connection with the development of reclaimed land and land zoned for future residential use has been carried out. This work is also to be phased for completion some time after the Strongford Works extensions at an estimated cost of £500,000.

STAFFORDSHIRE POTTERIES WATER BOARD

Register of Rainfall in 1971, kept at the Meir, Longton (by the courtesy of F. L. Ardern, Esq.)

				Total Depth (ins.)	No. of days on which .01 inch or more fell
January ..	..	..	..	3.06	21
February ..	..	..	..	1.13	12
March ..	..	..	..	2.52	18
April ..	..	..	..	3.01	7
May ..	..	..	..	1.28	11
June ..	..	..	..	3.77	20
July ..	..	..	..	1.16	7
August ..	..	..	..	5.61	20
September ..	..	..	..	0.86	9
October ..	..	..	..	3.09	9
November ..	..	..	..	3.62	15
December ..	..	..	..	0.82	10
TOTALS ..				29.93	159

In 1970, the total rainfall was 34.95 inches.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the City is provided by the Staffordshire Potteries Water Board, and is obtained from wells and boreholes sunk in the New Red Sandstone rocks, from springs issuing from the Millstone Grit and surface water collected and treated from an impounding reservoir at Tittesworth, near Leek.

The supply is a constant one, and practically all the houses within the City have a piped supply for domestic purposes. Only a few persons draw water from standpipes. Water is also supplied for the trade purposes of the district. Chloramine treatment is applied to the whole of the supply.

During the year ended 31st December, 1971, the Board took 1,188 bacteriological and 158 chemical samples of water supplied to the district including samples of the final water after treatment of the Tittesworth Reservoir water.

All samples were 100% free from E. Coli. Type I with the exception of one sample. This contamination was dealt with immediately. All further samples of this water were of the highest bacterial standard.

The borehole waters supplied to the City are of high organic quality, neutral in pH reaction, of a moderate hardness and free from metals. The water is not plumbo solvent. The mixed impounded reservoir and spring water is slightly hard and has a trace of manganese present in solution; it is of high organic quality and has a pH reaction slightly below neutral. In a survey within the City of properties with lead services, supplied with this water, 0.05 mg/l(Pb) was the highest amount of lead found.

All waters have a total beta-radioactivity well below the maximum permissible limit laid down by the Medical Research Council.

The total rainfall during the year was 29.93 inches, this being 9.2% below the Standard Average of 32.95 inches.

During 1971 the average daily quantity of water consumed in the whole of the Board's area of supply amounted to 27,571,000 gallons; with a population of 480,000, this represents an approximate consumption of 57½ gallons per head per day for domestic, trade and waste purposes.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT HANLEY SEWAGE WORKS, LEEK ROAD, STOKE-ON-TRENT

<i>Month</i>		<i>Rainfall</i> (mms)	<i>Rain Days</i> (0.2 mms or more)	<i>Wet Days</i> (1.0 mms or more)
January	..	68.1	18	14
February	..	25.2	13	8
March	..	63.8	17	11
April	..	67.8	6	5
May	..	41.2	11	9
June	..	99.7	19	14
July	..	42.4	6	6
August	..	139.4	19	15
September	..	22.6	8	6
October	..	56.2	9	7
November	..	87.4	14	10
December	..	16.2	8	4
Total	..	730.0 mms (28.74 ins)	148	109
		—	—	—

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